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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

LETTERS from a FARMER *in* PENNSYLVANIA, *to the Inhabitants of the* BRITISH COLONIES.

LETTER X.

My dear Countrymen,

THE conſequences, mentioned in the laſt letter, will not be the utmoſt limits of our *miſery* and *infamy*, if the late act is acknowledged to be binding upon us. We feel too ſenſibly, that *any miniſterial meaſures* * relating to theſe colonies, are ſoon carried ſucceſsfully through the parliament. Certain prejudices operate there ſo ſtrongly againſt us, that it may be juſtly queſtioned, whether *all* the provinces united, will ever be able effectually to call to an account before the parliament, any miniſter who ſhall abuſe the power by the late act given to the crown in *America*. He may divide the ſpoils torn from us in what manner he pleaſes, *and we ſhall have no way of making him reſponſible.* If he ſhould order, that every *governor* ſhall have a yearly ſalary of 5000 l. ſterling; every *chief juſtice* of 3000 l. every inferior officer in proportion; and ſhould then reward the moſt profligate, ignorant, or needy dependants on himſelf or his friends, with places of the greateſt truſt, becauſe they were of the greateſt profit, this would be called an arrangement in conſequence of the "adequate proviſion for defraying the charge of the adminiſtration of juſtice, and the ſupport of the civil government:" And if the taxes ſhould prove at any time inſufficient to anſwer all the expences of the numberleſs offices, which miniſters may pleaſe to create, ſurely the houſe of commons will be ſo "*modeſt*," as not to "contradict a miniſter" who ſhall tell them, it is become neceſſary to lay a new tax upon the colonies, for the laudable purpoſes of defraying the charges of the "adminiſtration of juſtice, and ſupport of civil government" among them. Thus, in fact, we ſhall be † taxed by miniſters. In ſhort, it will be in their power to ſettle upon us any CIVIL, ECCLESIASTICAL, or MILITARY eſtabliſhment, which they chuſe.

We may perceive, by the example of *Ireland*, how eager miniſters are to ſeize upon any ſettled revenue, and apply it in ſupporting their own power. Happy are the men, and *happy the people, who grow wiſe by the misfortunes of others.* Earneſtly, my dear countrymen, do I beſeech the author of all good gifts, that you may grow wiſe in this manner; and if I may be allowed to take ſuch a liberty, I beg leave to recommend to you in general, as the beſt method of attaining this wiſdom, diligently to ſtudy the hiſtories of other countries. You will there find all the arts, that can poſſibly be practiſed by cunning rulers, or falſe patriots among yourſelves, ſo fully delineated, that, changing names, the account would ſerve for your own times.

It is pretty well known on this continent, that *Ireland* has, with a regular conſiſtency of injuſtice, been cruelly treated by miniſters in the article of *penſions*; but there are ſome alarming circumſtances relating to that ſubject, which I wiſh to have better known among us.

† The revenue of the crown there ariſes principally from the Exciſe granted "*for pay of the army, and defraying other public charges, in defence and preſervation of the kingdom*"-----from the tonnage and additional poundage granted "*for protecting the trade of the kingdom at ſea, and augmenting the public revenue*"-----from the hearth money granted-----as a "*public revenue, for public charges and expences.*" There are ſome other branches of the revenue, concerning which there is not any *expreſs* appropriation of them for *public ſervice*, but which were plainly *ſo intended.*

Of *theſe* branches of the revenue the crown is only *truſtee* for the public. They are unalienable. They are inapplicable to any other purpoſes, but thoſe for which they were eſtabliſhed; and therefore are not *legally* chargeable with penſions.

There is another kind of revenue, which is a private revenue. This is not limited to any public uſes; but the crown has the ſame property in it, that any perſon has in his eſtate. This does not amount, at the moſt, to *Fifteen Thouſand Pounds* a year, probably not to *Seven*, and is the only revenue, that can be legally charged with penſions.

If miniſters were accuſtomed to regard the rights or happineſs of the people, the penſions in *Ireland* would not exceed the ſum juſt mentioned: But long ſince have they exceeded that limit; and in *December* 1765, a motion was made in the houſe of commons in that kingdom, to addreſs his Majeſty on the great increaſe of penſions on the *Iriſh* eſtabliſhment, amounting to the ſum of 158,685 l.-----in the laſt two years.

Attempts have been made to gloſs over theſe groſs encroachments, by this ſpecious argument-----"That expending a competent part of the PUBLIC REVENUE in penſions, from a principle of charity or generoſity, adds to the dignity of the crown; and is *therefore* uſeful to the public." To give this argument any weight, it muſt appear, that the penſions proceed from "*charity* or *generoſity* only"-----and that it "adds to the dignity of the crown," *to act directly contrary to law.*-----

From this conduct towards *Ireland*, in open violation of law, we may eaſily foreſee what *we* may expect, when a miniſter will have the whole revenue of *America* in his own hands, to be diſpoſed of at his own pleaſure: For *all* the monies raiſed by the late act are to be "*applied* by virtue of warrants under the ſign manual, counterſigned by the high treaſurer, or any three of the commiſſioners of the treaſury." The "RESIDUE" indeed is to be "paid into the receipt of the exchequer, and to be diſpoſed of by parliament." So that a miniſter will have nothing to do, but to take care, that there ſhall be no "reſidue," and he is ſuperior to all controul.

Beſides the burden of *penſions* in *Ireland*, which have enormouſly encreaſed within theſe few years, almoſt all the *offices* in that poor kingdom, have been, ſince the commencement of the preſent century, and now are beſtowed upon *ſtrangers.* For though the merit of perſons born there, juſtly raiſes them to places of high truſt when they go abroad, as all *Europe* can witneſs, yet he is an uncommonly lucky *Iriſhman*, who can get a good poſt *in his* NATIVE *country.*

When I conſider the ‖ manner in which that iſland has been uniformly depreſſed for ſo many years paſt, with this pernicious particularity *of their* § *parliament continuing as long as the crown pleaſes*, I am aſtoniſhed to obſerve *ſuch a love of liberty* ſtill animating that LOYAL and GENEROUS nation; and nothing can raiſe higher my idea of the INTEGRITY and ¶ PUBLIC SPIRIT of a people, who have preſerved the ſacred fire of freedom from being extinguiſhed, though the altar on which it burnt, has been overturned.

In the ſame manner ſhall we unqueſtionably be treated, as ſoon as the late taxes laid upon us, ſhall make poſts in the "government," and the "adminiſtration of juſtice" *here*, worth the attention of perſons of influence in *Great-Britain.* We know enough already to ſatisfy us of this truth. But this will not be the worſt part of our caſe.

The *principals* in all great offices will reſide in *England*, making ſome paltry allowance to deputies for doing the buſineſs *here.* Let any man conſider what an exhauſting drain this muſt be upon us, when miniſters are poſſeſſed of the power of affixing what ſalaries they pleaſe to poſts, and he muſt be convinced how deſtructive the late act will be. The injured kingdom lately mentioned, can tell us the miſchiefs of ABSENTEES; and we may perceive already the ſame diſpoſition taking place with us. The government of *New-York* has been exerciſed by a deputy. That of *Virginia* is now held ſo; and we know of a number of ſecretaryſhips, collectorſhips, and other offices held in the ſame manner.

True it is, that if the people of *Great-Britain* were not too much blinded by the paſſions, that have been artfully excited in their breaſts, againſt their dutiful children the coloniſts, theſe conſiderations would be nearly as alarming to them as to us. The influence of the crown was thought by wiſe men, many years ago, too great, by reaſon of the multitude of penſions and places beſtowed by it. Theſe have been vaſtly encreaſed ſince †, and perhaps it would be no difficult matter to prove that the people have decreaſed.

Surely therefore, thoſe who wiſh the welfare of their country, ought ſeriouſly to reflect, what may be the conſequence of ſuch a new creation of offices, in the diſpoſal of the crown. The *army*, the *adminiſtration of juſtice*, and the *civil government* here, with ſuch ſalaries as the crown ſhall pleaſe to annex, will extend *miniſterial influence* as much beyond its former bounds, as the late war did the *Britiſh* dominions.

But whatever the people of *Great-Britain* may think on this occaſion, I hope the people of theſe colonies will unanimouſly join in this ſentiment, that the late act of parliament is injurious to their liberty, and that this ſentiment will unite them in a firm oppoſition to it, in the ſame manner as the dread of the *Stamp-Act* did.

Some perſons may imagine the ſums to be raiſed by it, are but ſmall; and therefore may be inclined to acquieſce under it. A conduct more dangerous to freedom, as before has been obſerved, can never be adopted. Nothing is wanted at home but a * PRECEDENT, the force of which ſhall be eſtabliſhed, by the tacit ſubmiſſion of the colonies. With what zeal was the ſtatute erecting the poſt-office, and another relating to the recovery of debts in *America*, urged and tortured, as *precedents* in ſupport of the *Stamp-Act*, tho' wholly inapplicable. If the parliament ſucceeds in this attempt, other ſtatutes will impoſe other duties. Inſtead of taxing ourſelves, as we have been accuſtomed to do, from the firſt ſettlement of theſe provinces, all our uſual taxes will be converted into parliamentary taxes on our importations; and thus the parliament will levy upon us ſuch ſums of money as they chuſe to take, *without any other limitation*, than their pleaſure.

We know how much labour and care have been beſtowed by theſe colonies, in laying taxes in ſuch a manner, that they ſhould be moſt *eaſy* to the people, by being laid on the proper articles; moſt *equal*, by being proportioned to every man's circumſtances; and *cheapeſt*, by the method directed for collecting them.

But *parliamentary taxes* will be laid on us, without any conſideration, whether there is any *eaſier* mode. The *only point* regarded will be, the *certainty of levying the taxes*, and not the convenience of the people on whom they are to be levied; and therefore all ſtatutes on this head will be ſuch as will be moſt likely, according to the favourite phraſe, "to execute themſelves."

Taxes in every free ſtate have been, and ought to be, as exactly *proportioned as is poſſible to the abilities of thoſe who are to pay*

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* "*The gentleman muſt not wonder he was not contradicted, when, as* miniſter, *he aſſerted the right of parliament to tax* America. *I know not how it is, but there is a* MODESTY *in this houſe*, which does not chuſe to contradict a miniſter. *I wiſh gentlemen would get the better of this* modeſty. IF THEY DO NOT, PERHAPS THE COLLECTIVE BODY MAY BEGIN TO ABATE OF ITS RESPECT FOR THE REPRESENTATIVE." Mr. *Pitt*'s Speech.

† "*Within this act* (ſtatute de tallagio non concedendo) *are all new offices erected with* new *fees, or* old *offices with* new *fees, for that is a tallage put upon the ſubject, which cannot be done without common aſſent by act of parliament. And this doth notably appear by a petition in parliament in anno* 13 H. IV. *where the commons complain, that an office was erected for meaſurage of cloths and canvas, with a new fee for the ſame, by colour of the king's letters patents, and pray that theſe letters patents may be revoked, for that the king could erect no offices with new fees to be taken of the people, who may not ſo be charged but by parliament.*" 2d Inſt. p. 533.

‡ *An enquiry into the legality of penſions on the* Iriſh *eſtabliſhment, by* Alexander M'Aulay, *Eſq; one of the King's council*, &c. Mr. M'Aulay *concludes his piece in the following beautiful manner.* "*If any* penſions *have been obtained on that eſtabliſhment, to* SERVE THE CORRUPT PURPOSES OF AMBITIOUS MEN.----- *If his Majeſty's revenues of* Ireland *have been employed in penſions,* TO DEBAUCH HIS MAJESY'S SUBJECTS *of both kingdoms.*----- *If the treaſure of* Ireland *has been expended in penſions,* FOR CORRUPTING MEN OF THAT KINGDOM TO BETRAY THEIR COUNTRY; *and men of the neighbouring kingdom, to betray both.*----- *If* Iriſh *penſions have been procured,* TO SUPPORT GAMESTERS AND GAMING-HOUSES; *promoting a vice which threatens national ruin.*---*If penſions have been purloined out of the national treaſure of* Ireland, *under the* MASK OF SALARIES ANNEXED TO PUBLIC OFFICES, USELESS TO THE NATION; *newly invented,* FOR THE PURPOSES OF CORRUPTION.-----*If* Ireland, *juſt beginning to recover from the devaſtations of maſſacre and rebellion, be obſtructed in the progreſs of her cure,* BY SWARMS OF PENSIONARY VULTURES PREYING ON HER VITALS.------*If, by* ſquandering *the national ſubſtance of* Ireland, *in a* LICENTIOUS, UNBOUNDED PROFUSION OF PENSIONS, *inſtead of employing it in nouriſhing and improving her infant* agriculture, trade *and* manufactures, *or in* enlightening *and* reforming *her* poor, ignorant, deluded, miſerable natives *(by nature moſt amiable, moſt valuable, moſt worthy of public attention)*-----*If,* by ſuch abuſe of the national ſubſtance, ſloth *and* naſtineſs, cold *and* hunger, nakedneſs and wretchedneſs, popery, depopulation *and* barbariſm, *ſtill maintain their ground*; ſtill deform a country, abounding with all the riches of nature, *yet hitherto deſtined to beggary.*-----*If* SUCH PENSIONS *be found on the* Iriſh *eſtabliſhment; let ſuch be cut off: And let the perfidious adviſers be branded with indelible characters of public infamy; adequate, if poſſible, to the diſhonour of their crime.*"

‖ *In* Charles *the Second's time, the houſe of commons, influenced by ſome factious demagogues, were reſolved to prohibit the importation of* Iriſh *cattle into* England. *Among other arguments in favour of* Ireland *it was inſiſted*----"*That by cutting off almoſt entirely the trade between the kingdoms,* ALL THE NATURAL BANDS OF UNION WERE DISSOLVED, *and nothing remained to keep the* Iriſh *in their duty, but* force *and* violence."

"*The king* (ſays *Mr.* Hume, *in his hiſtory of* England) *was ſo convinced of the juſtneſs of theſe reaſons, that he uſed all his intereſt to oppoſe the bill, and he openly declared, that he could not give his aſſent to it with a ſafe conſcience. But the commons were reſolute in their purpoſe.*"-----"*And the ſpirit of* TYRANNY, or which NATIONS are as ſuſceptible as INDIVIDUALS, *had animated the* Engliſh *extremely* TO EXERT THEIR SUPERIORITY over their dependant ſtate. *No affair could be conducted with greater violence than this by the commons. They even went ſo far in the preamble of the bill, as to declare the importation of* Iriſh *cattle to be a* NUSANCE. *By this expreſſion they gave ſcope to their* paſſion, *and at the ſame time* barred the king's prerogative, *by which he might think himſelf entitled to diſpenſe with a law,* SO FULL OF INJUSTICE AND BAD POLICY. *The lords expunged the word, but as the king was ſenſible that no ſupply would be given by the commons, unleſs they were gratified in all their* PREJUDICES, *he was obliged both to employ his intereſt with the peers, to make the bill paſs, and to give the royal aſſent to it. He could not, however, forbear expreſſing his diſpleaſure, at the jealouſy entertained againſt him, and at the intention which the commons diſcovered, of retrenching his prerogative.*

This law brought great diſtreſs for ſome time upon *Ireland*, BUT IT HAS OCCASIONED THEIR APPLYING WITH GREATER INDUSTRY TO MANUFACTURES, AND HAS PROVED IN THE ISSUE BENEFICIAL TO THAT KINGDOM.

Perhaps the ſame reaſon *occaſioned the* "*barring the king's prerogative*" *in the late act ſuſpending the legiſlation of* New-York.

This we may be aſſured of, that WE *are as dear to his* Majeſty, *as the people of* Great-Britain *are.* WE *are his* ſubjects *as well as they, and* as faithful ſubjects; *and his Majeſty has given too many, too conſtant proofs of his piety and virtue, for any man to think it poſſible, that* ſuch a prince *can make any unjuſt diſtinction between* ſuch ſubjects. *It makes no difference to his Majeſty, whether ſupplies are raiſed in* Great-Britain, *or* America; *but it makes* ſome *difference to the commons of that kingdom.*

To ſpeak plainly, as becomes an honeſt man on ſuch important occaſions, all our misfortunes are owing to a LUST OF POWER *in men of* abilities *and* influence. *This prompts them to ſeek* POPULARITY *by* expedients *profitable to themſelves, though ever ſo deſtructive to their country.*

Such is the accurſed nature of lawleſs ambition, and yet---What heart but melts at the thought!---Such falſe, deteſtable PATRIOTS, *in* every nation, *have led their blind, confiding country, ſhouting their applauſes, into the jaws of* ſhame *and* ruin. *May the wiſdom and goodneſs of the people of* Great-Britain, *ſave them from the uſual fate of nations.*

"---------- MENTEM MORTALIA TANGUNT."

§ *The laſt* Iriſh *parliament continued* 33 *years, during all the late king's reign. The preſent parliament there has continued from the beginning of this reign, and probably will continue till this reign ends.*

¶ *I am informed, that within theſe few years, a petition was preſented to the houſe of commons, ſetting forth, "that herrings were imported into* Ireland *from ſome foreign parts of the north ſo cheap, as to diſcourage the* Britiſh *herring fiſhery, and therefore praying that ſome remedy might be applied in that behalf by parliament."*-----

That upon this petition, the houſe came to a reſolution, to impoſe a duty of Two Shillings ſterling on every barrel of foreign herrings imported into Ireland; *but afterwards dropt the affair,* FOR FEAR OF ENGAGING IN A DISPUTE WITH IRELAND ABOUT THE RIGHT OF TAXING HER.

So much higher was the opinion, which the houſe entertained of the ſpirit of Ireland, *than of that of theſe colonies.*

I find, in the laſt Engliſh *papers, that the reſolution and firmneſs with which the people of* Ireland *have lately aſſerted their freedom, have been ſo alarming in* Great-Britain, *that the Lord Lieutenant, in his ſpeech on the 20th of laſt* October, "*recommended to that parliament, that ſuch proviſion may be made for ſecuring the judges in the enjoyment of their* offices *and* appointments, DURING THEIR GOOD BEHAVIOUR, *as ſhall be thought moſt expedient.*"

What an important conceſſion is thus obtained, by making demands becoming freemen, with a courage and perſeverance becoming Freemen!

† *One of the reaſons urged by that great and honeſt ſtateſman,* Sir William Temple, *to* Charles *the Second, in his famous remonſtrance, to diſſuade him from aiming at arbitrary power, was, that the king "had few offices to beſtow."* Hume's *Hiſt. of* England.

"*Tho' the wings of prerogative have been clipt, the influence of the crown is greater than ever it was in any period of our hiſtory. For when we conſider in how many boroughs the government has the votes at command; when we conſider the waſt body of perſons employed in the collection of the revenue, in every part of the kingdom, the inconceivable number of placemen, and candidates for places in the cuſtoms, in the exciſe, in the poſt office, in the dock-yards, in the ordnance, in the ſalt office, in the ſtamps, in the navy and victualling offices, and in a variety of other departments; when we conſider again the extenſive influence of the money corporations, ſubſcription jobbers and contractors, the endleſs dependancies created by the obligations conferred on the bulk of the gentlemens families throughout the kingdom, who have relations preferred in our navy and numerous ſtanding army; when I ſay, we conſider how wide, how binding a dependance on the crown is created by the above enumerated particulars, and the great, the enormous weight and influence which the crown derives from this extenſive dependance upon its favour and power, any lord in waiting, any lord of the bedchamber, any man may be appointed miniſter.*"

A doctrine to this effect is ſaid to have been the advice of L---H-----. Late News Paper.

* "*Here may be obſerved, that when any ancient law or cuſtom of parliament is broken, and the crown poſſeſſed of a* precedent, *how* difficult a thing it is to reſtore the ſubject again to his FORMER FREEDOM and SAFETY." 2d Coke's Inſt. p. 529.

"*It is not almoſt credible to* foreſee, *when any maxim or* fundamental law *of this realm is altered (as elſewhere hath been obſerved) what* dangerous inconveniences *do follow.*" 4th Coke's Inſt. p. 41.

them. They cannot otherwiſe be *juſt*. Even a *Hottentot* would comprehend the *unreaſonableneſs* of making a poor man pay as much for "defending" the property of a rich man, as the rich man pays himſelf.

Let any perſon look into the late act of parliament, and he will immediately perceive, that the immenſe eſtates of Lord *Fairfax*, Lord ‖ *Baltimore*, and our *Proprietaries*, which are amongſt his Majeſty's other "DOMINIONS" to be "defended, protected and ſecured" by the act, will not pay a *ſingle farthing* for the duties thereby impoſed, except Lord *Fairfax* wants ſome of his windows glazed; Lord *Baltimore* and our *Proprietaries* are quite ſecure, as they live in *England*.

I mention theſe particular caſes, as ſtriking inſtances how far the late act is a deviation from *that principle of juſtice*, which has ſo conſtantly diſtinguiſhed our own laws on this continent, and ought to be regarded in all laws.

The third conſideration with our continental aſſemblies in laying taxes, has been the *method* of collecting them. This has been done by a few officers, under the inſpection of the reſpective aſſemblies, with moderate allowances. *No more was raiſed from the ſubject*, than was uſed for the intended purpoſes. But by the late act, a miniſter may appoint *as many officers as he pleaſes* for collecting the taxes; may aſſign them *what ſalaries he thinks* "adequate;" and they are ſubject to *no inſpection but his own*.

In ſhort, if the late act of parliament takes effect, theſe colonies muſt dwindle down into "COMMON CORPORATIONS," as their enemies, in the debates concerning the repeal of the *Stamp-Act*, *ſtrenuouſly inſiſted they were*; and it ſeems not improbable that ſome future hiſtorian may thus record our fall.

"The eighth year of this reign was diſtinguiſhed by *a very memorable event*, the *American* colonies then ſubmitting, for the *FIRST* time, to be *taxed* by the *Britiſh* parliament. An attempt of this kind had been made about two years before, but was defeated by the vigorous exertions of the ſeveral provinces, in defence of their liberties. Their behaviour on that occaſion rendered their name very celebrated *for a ſhort time* all over *Europe*; all ſtates being extremely attentive to a diſpute between *Great-Britain*, and ſo conſiderable a part of her dominions. For as ſhe was thought to be grown too powerful, by the ſucceſsful concluſion of the late war ſhe had been engaged in, it was hoped by many, that as it had happened before to other kingdoms, civil diſcords would afford opportunities of revenging all the injuries ſuppoſed to be received from her. However, the cauſe of diſſenſion was removed, by a repeal of the ſtatute that had given offence. This affair rendered the SUBMISSIVE CONDUCT of the colonies ſo ſoon after, the more extraordinary; there being *no difference* between the mode of taxation which they oppoſed, and that to which they ſubmitted, but this, that by the firſt, they were to be continually *reminded* that they *were taxed*, by certain marks *ſtamped* on every piece of paper or parchment they uſed. The authors of *that ſtatute* triumphed greatly on this conduct of the colonies, and inſiſted, that if the people of *Great-Britain* had perſiſted in enforcing it, the *Americans* would have been, in a few months, *ſo fatigued with the efforts of patriotiſm*, that they would quickly have yielded obedience.

"Certain it is, that tho' they had before their eyes *ſo many illuſtrious examples* in their mother country, of the conſtant ſucceſs attending *firmneſs* and *perſeverance*, in oppoſition to dangerous encroachments on liberty, yet they quietly gave up a point of the LAST IMPORTANCE. From thence the decline of their freedom began, and its decay was extremely rapid; for as *money* was always raiſed upon them by the parliament, their *aſſemblies* grew immediately *uſeleſs*, and in a ſhort time *contemptible*: And in leſs than one hundred years, the people ſunk down into that *tameneſs* and *ſupineneſs* of ſpirit, by which they ſtill continue to be diſtinguiſhed."

Et majores veſtros & poſteros cogitate.

Remember your anceſtors and your poſterity.

A FARMER.

‖ Maryland *and* Pennſylvania *have been engaged in the warmeſt diſputes, in order to obtain an equal and juſt taxation of their Proprietors eſtates: But this late act of parliament does more for thoſe Proprietors, than they themſelves would venture to demand. It* totally exempts *them from taxation-------tho' their vaſt eſtates are to be "ſecured" by the taxes of other people.*

PHILADELPHIA.

A MESSAGE *from the* GOVERNOR *to the* ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU will perceive, by a Letter from his Excellency General *Gage*, herewith laid before you, that, from Accounts received from all Quarters (particularly from Sir *William Johnſon*) of the Diſſatisfaction of the *Indians*, and their ill Diſpoſition towards us, there is great Reaſon to apprehend an immediate Rupture with them, unleſs ſome effectual Means are fallen upon to pacify them; and that the Inſults and Injuries they have received from the Frontier Inhabitants, chiefly of *Virginia*, and the perverſe and obſtinate Diſpoſition of a Number of People, who, contrary to his Majeſty's Proclamation, and the Principles of Juſtice, have ſettled, and are daily ſettling, upon their unpurchaſed Lands, are the principal Cauſes of their Complaints. And I muſt inform you, that thoſe Settlements upon the *Indian* Lands to the Weſtward of the *Allegheny* Mountains now appear, by the Line lately run between *Pennſylvania* and *Maryland*, to be within the Bounds of this Province.

As nothing can be of more Importance to this Province than preventing the calamitous Effects of an *Indian* War, of which we have had the moſt melancholy Experience; and the Principles both of Juſtice and Policy call for a ſpeedy Redreſs of the Grievances complained of by the *Indians*, I would willingly take every Meaſure in my power, not only to remove the juſt Cauſes of their Complaints of paſt Injuries, but to protect their Perſons and Properties for the future. But as the Laws of the Province are inſufficient for the Purpoſe, and the Steps hitherto taken, both by Proclamations iſſued in Purſuance of the King's Commands, and Threats of exerting a Military Force, have proved ineffectual, I muſt earneſtly recommend to you the framing a Law, not only to remedy the preſent Evil, but to puniſh future Delinquencies of the ſame Kind; and that a ſuitable Proviſion be made for defraying any Expence which may attend the neceſſary Exertion of the Powers of Government, in the Removal of thoſe raſh and lawleſs Intruders.

January 5, 1768. JOHN PENN.

A MESSAGE *to the* GOVERNOR *from the* ASSEMBLY.

May it pleaſe your HONOUR,

THE Subject of your Meſſage, of the Fifth Inſtant, and the Letter from his Excellency General *Gage*, therein referred to, was of ſo ſerious a Nature, that we thought it our Duty to take it immediately under the moſt deliberate Conſideration. The Diſſatisfaction and ill Diſpoſition of the *Indians* towards us, with his Excellency's and Sir *William Johnſon*'s Apprehenſions of an immediate Rupture with them, are truly alarming, and certainly demand the utmoſt Attention of every Colony that is in any Manner expoſed to their Violence, or connected with them.

We find from his Excellency's Letter, and our own Enquiry, that the Cauſes of the preſent ill Temper of the *Indians*, are the audacious Encroachments made by a Number of People, who have ſettled on their Lands at *Redſtone Creek* and *Cheat River*, within the Bounds of this Province, and the Murders committed on a Number of *Seneca* and other *Indians*, by Perſons who have hitherto bid Defiance to the Laws, and eluded the Hands of Juſtice. Theſe Offences, ſo injurious to the Rights of the Natives, and the Security of their Perſons, in Violation of the ſolemn Treaties of Peace and Friendſhip eſtabliſhed with them, and in Contempt of his Majeſty's Proclamation, and the Laws of the Colony, where committed, cannon fail to create in their Minds the moſt dangerous Jealouſies of our public Faith and Integrity, and are probably Motives to their Deſign of forming a powerful Confederacy in the Spring. The Settlement of their Lands, without their Conſent, we fear, has rendered them ſuſpicious that we intend to make them our own, without paying any Conſideration for them. And the repeated Murders perpetrated on their People by the Frontier Inhabitants of ſeveral of the Colonies, muſt fill the Minds of Perſons whoſe Paſſion is Revenge, and who never forget Injuries without an Atonement made for them, with Reſentment againſt the Governments under which ſuch heinous Offences are committed with Impunity. And as in all Probability thoſe People will not diſtinguiſh between the public Acts of Government, and the wicked Conduct of lawleſs Men, they muſt in the End bring on a Savage War, attended with an immenſe Expence to *Great-Britain* and her Colonies, in which the Innocent will be involved with the Guilty, and neither Age nor Sex find Compaſſion or Mercy. Under this View of the Matters recommended by your Honour to the Houſe, we are of Opinion, that the Removal of every Cauſe of the preſent Diſcontentment of the *Indians*, and a Redreſs of every Grievance they can juſtly complain of, are Objects of the higheſt Importance to the Peace and Safety of the Province.

In order to remove theſe lawleſs Intruders on the *Indian* Lands, and to prevent any future Settlements thereon, we are preparing a Bill, which we hope will be effectual. The Proviſions in this Bill, we expect will anſwer the good Purpoſes intended; for ſhould theſe unhappy Men obſtinately perſiſt in their Offence, they muſt become liable to the heavy Penalties of the Law, and we preſume will, on cool Conſideration of their Danger, and the miſchievous Tendency of their Conduct, prudently deſert their Settlements, and thereby redreſs that Part of the *Indian* Complaints. But, ſhould we be diſappointed in this Expectation, we beg Leave earneſtly to recommend it to your Honour, to exert your utmoſt Endeavours to ſecure the Tranquility of the Province, and avert the preſent Proſpect of an *Indian* Rupture.

But, may it pleaſe your Honour, ſhould the Effects of this Law anſwer our Expectations of removing theſe lawleſs People from the *Indian* Lands, we fear, that there will ſtill remain a principal Cauſe of their Diſſatisfaction. We have received Information, that a Number of *Senecas* have been lately killed on the Frontiers of this and the neighbouring Provinces: And we can never forget thoſe flagrant Breaches of the Laws of Hoſpitality, the horrid Acts of Barbarity committed in the Year 1763, on the Remains of a Tribe of the ſame *Indians*, and others, at *Coneſtogoe* and *Lancaſter*, which muſt alſo be remembered by your Honour. If Murders will admit of Aggravation, the Circumſtances attending the laſt mentioned of thoſe impious Tranſactions, would greatly enhance the Guilt of the Offenders. The Forefathers of theſe innocent Victims were received into an Alliance of Friendſhip by our firſt Honourable Proprietary. Their Poſterity were ſettled by the Government on a Tract of Land at *Coneſtogoe*, and remained there peaceably, until Part of them were inhumanly maſſacred: The reſt, repoſing the firmeſt Confidence in the Faith of the Government, were taken, in their Diſtreſs, under its more immediate Protection in the Work-Houſe at *Lancaſter*, where Men, Women, and helpleſs Infants, alike became a Sacrifice to the frantic Rage and relentleſs Cruelty of a Sett of Men, equally regardleſs of the Dictates of Humanity, Religion, and the Laws of their Country. Theſe Murders, we find, have reached the Ears of the *Indians*, and they have complained of them among others; they are undoubtedly one of the Cauſes of their preſent Diſcontent; and will, we fear, be made uſe of to excite the Reſentment of the Natives againſt this Province, in a particular Manner, ſhould a Rupture with them unhappily take Place. Nor will this appear by any Means improbable, when it is conſidered, that the like Offenders, in the King's Government of *New-Jerſey*, have been brought to condign Puniſhment, and thereby a ſatisfactory Atonement made to the *Indians* for the Loſs of their Brethren. Whether, therefore, we conſider ourſelves, on this Occaſion, as Perſons concerned for the future Welfare of the People we repreſent, and a due Execution of the Laws, upon which the Honour and Dignity of the Government depend, or for the Removal of every Cauſe which may encreaſe the Danger of an *Indian* War, we are preſſed by the ſtrongeſt Motives to take this Opportunity of earneſtly entreating your Honour, that diligent and ſpeedy Inquiſition be made after thoſe atrocious Offenders, who have ſtained the Land with innocent Blood, and bid Defiance to the Laws of their Country; to effect which, no Aſſiſtance in our Power ſhall be wanting, that the Importance of the Occaſion requires.

Notwithſtanding the tumultuous State of the Province might oppoſe the Exertion of the Powers of Government neceſſary to bring thoſe Criminals to Juſtice, at the Time of committing the Offence, yet we apprehend that Obſtruction has been long ſince removed, and that the paſt as well as preſent Tranquility of the Province, with the Horror and Deteſtation with which all honeſt and good Men look back on thoſe Tranſactions, have afforded, and yet do afford, a favourable Opportunity of reſtoring the Government to its former Power and Dignity, lately ſo inſolently trampled on, and of convincing theſe Offenders, that although Juſtice may ſometime ſleep, it can never die. Beſides, it is the Dread of exemplary Puniſhment, ſteadily and uniformly inflicted on paſt Delinquents, that alone can deter the Wicked from the Perpetration of future Offences---And ſhould Crimes of the firſt Rank, of the deepeſt Dye, remain unpuniſhed, wicked Men will never be wanting in any Country to take Advantage of the Times, and the Debility of Government, to commit the like and other Crimes.

We heartily concur in Opinion with your Honour, that "nothing can be of more Importance to the Province than preventing the calamitous Effects of an *Indian* War," and that "the Principles both of Juſtice and Policy call for a ſpeedy Redreſs of the Grievances complained of by the *Indians*." And we aſſure the Governor, that the Houſe is much obliged by his Declaration, that "he would willingly take every Meaſure in his Power, not only to remove the juſt Cauſes of their Complaints of *paſt* Injuries, but to protect their Perſons and Properties for the *future*." From ſuch a Diſpoſition put in Practice, we have Reaſon to expect that all the Cauſes of *Indian* Complaints, againſt this Government, may be removed, and their minds impreſſed with proper Ideas of its Juſtice, and our friendly Diſpoſition towards them, which alone can form the ſolid Foundation of a laſting Peace. And we hope your Honour will not meet with much Difficulty in this important Service to the Province. For when we conſider the Manner of committing the Murders at *Lancaſter*, that it was done at Noon-Day, in the midſt of a populous Borough, and in the Preſence of many Spectators, by Men probably of the ſame County, undiſguiſed, and well known, we apprehend their Names may be eaſily diſcovered, and their Perſons brought to that Puniſhment their heinous Offences deſerve.

On this important Subject permit us alſo to remark, that we are further aſſured, from good information, that a general Boundary between the Natives and theſe Colonies, has been ſome Time paſt negotiated with them by Sir *William Johnſon*, in Obedience to his Majeſty's Orders---that the Boundary agreed on, will be far diſtant from our Frontier Settlements, and a large Tract of Country within it will thereby be ceded to his Majeſty, for a valuable Conſideration---that as ſome Time has elapſed ſince the Agreement was made with the *Indians*, and, in the mean Time, the People on the Frontiers have been encroaching on their Lands, while this Boundary remains unconfirmed, and the *Indians* unſatisfied for their Country, they are become very uneaſy on this Account alſo, and jealous that there is no Deſign to ratify and confirm it.---To obviate which Cauſe of their Diſcontent, and effectually to eſtabliſh, between them and his Majeſty's Subjects, a durable Peace, we are of Opinion, that a ſpeedy Confirmation of this Boundary, and a juſt Satisfaction made to them for their Lands on this Side of it, is abſolutely neceſſary. By this means, all their preſent Complaints of Encroachments will be removed; the People, on our Frontiers, will have a ſufficient Country to ſettle or hunt in, without interfering with them; and the Northern *Indians*, in their War Expeditions againſt the Southern, will not be liable to the Inſults which have been heretofore offered to their Perſons. For theſe Reaſons, we earneſtly requeſt your Honour would communicate theſe our Sentiments to his Excellency General *Gage*, and Sir *William Johnſon*, and uſe your utmoſt Endeavours to prevail on them to finiſh, if in their Power, with all convenient Diſpatch, a Meaſure ſo eſſential to the Removal of the preſent Diſcontent of the Natives, and future Tranquility of theſe Colonies.

Signed by Order of the Houſe,

JOSEPH GALLOWAY, *Speaker.*

January 13, 1768.

DUBLIN CASTLE, October 20.

THIS day the Parliament having met according to the laſt prorogation, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant went in ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, and the Commons being come thither, his Excellency made the following Speech to both Houſes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with great ſatisfaction that, in obedience to his Majeſty's commands, I now meet you here in Parliament, being confident, that the end of all your conſultations will be to ſupport the honour of the crown, and the juſt rights and liberties of the people.

As nothing can be more conducive to theſe great ends than the independency and uprightneſs of the Judges of the land, in the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice; I have it in charge from his Majeſty to recommend this intereſting object of Parliament, that ſuch proviſion may be made for ſecuring the Judges in the enjoyment of their offices and appointments, during their good behaviour, as ſhall be thought moſt expedient.

I ſhall be happy to co-operate with you in this great work, ſo graciouſly recommended by the King, and in whatever may tend to the effectual and expeditious diſtribution of juſtice throughout every part of this flouriſhing country, whoſe conſtitution and beſt ſecurity is a government by law.

Deeply intereſted as we are in the domeſtic happineſs of our moſt amiable Sovereign, you cannot but reflect with pleaſure on the increaſe of his Majeſty's family by the birth of a Princeſs Royal; and affectionately attached as we muſt be to every branch of that illuſtrious houſe, I am perſuaded you feel moſt ſenſibly the effecting event of the death of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, whoſe many and eminent virtues had juſtly endeared him to his Majeſty and all his ſubjects.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the proper officers to prepare and lay before you the neceſſary eſtimates, and have no other ſupplies to aſk but ſuch as have been uſually given; truſting, at the ſame time, to your wiſdom and zeal to make further proviſions, if the neceſſary ſupport of government, and the ſafety of this country, ſhall require it.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Proteſtant Charter-Schools have, from their firſt inſtitution, met with the conſtant aſſiſtance and protection of Parliament; the ſame diſpoſition, I am perſuaded, will ſtill continue, as they are the great ſources of induſtry, virtue, and true religion.

The linen manufacture calls likewiſe for your utmoſt attention; and it would be a pleaſing circumſtance to me, if, during my adminiſtration, I could ſee foreigners entirely prevented from interfering in any article of this important conſumption.

You may depend upon his Majeſty's gracious diſpoſition to conſent to all ſuch laws as ſhall be for the welfare and true intereſt of this kingdom.

On my own part, you may be aſſured, that I will, with the utmoſt ſatisfaction, concur with you in every thing that may promote the public good; and upon all occaſions contribute my beſt endeavours for advancing the happineſs and proſperity of the people of Ireland."

Dublin Caſtle, October 22. The Houſes of Lords and Commons having unanimouſly reſolved upon humble addreſſes to his Majeſty, the ſame, together with addreſſes from both Houſes to the Lord Lieutenant, were this day preſented to his Excellency, and, with his Excellency's anſwers, are as follow.

To the KING's moſt Excellent MAJESTY,

The humble ADDRESS of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, do embrace this earlieſt opportunity of teſtifying our warm and unalterable zeal for your Majeſty's ſacred perſon, family, and government.

Attached by the double tie of duty and affection, actuated by the moſt juſt confidence, founded on an uninterrupted experience of your favourable intentions towards this your loyal kingdom, we ſhall make it the conſtant object of our endeavours to ſupport the honour of the crown, and the juſt rights and liberties of the people.

Permit us, Royal Sir, to aſſure you, that our minds are ſo filled with gratitude at this late inſtance of your gracious protection, in recommending to parliament, that ſuch a proviſion may be made for ſecuring the Judges of the land in the enjoyment of their offices and appointments, during their good behaviour, as may be found expedient, that we want words to expreſs our ſentiments on this ſubject, being fully convinced that independence is the baſis of impartiality, and that whatever may tend to the effectual and expeditious diſtribution of juſtice, and a government by law, are the beſt ſecurities of our moſt valuable conſtitution.

Intereſted as we are in the extenſion of your Royal Houſe, we cannot fail of conſidering every increaſe of your family a valuable acquiſition to the State, whilſt we feel a filial ſatisfaction at every event which adds to the domeſtic comfort of our amiable Sovereign and his Royal Conſort.

Judge then, Royal Sir, how ſincere and deep is our concern at the Death of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, whoſe many and eminent virtues, the early pledges of every great and glorious act, juſtly endeared him to your Majeſty and all your ſubjects.

We beg leave to acknowledge your Majeſty's goodneſs, in ſending us a Chief Governor in every reſpect ſo well qualified to repreſent your Majeſty.

Permit us alſo to aſſure your Majeſty, that the Proteſtant Charter Schools, the great ſource of induſtry, virtue, and true religion, ſhall have our utmoſt aſſiſtance and protection.

And that the Linen Manufacture, eſſential in its every branch and modification to the well being of this kingdom, ſhall employ our unwearied vigilance that Foreigners be precluded from participating in the emoluments ariſing from the conſumption of that important commodity.

And we ſhall make it our ſtudy to model all ſuch laws as ſhall appear to us to be conducive to the welfare of this kingdom, in ſuch a manner as to render them deſerving of the ſanction of your Majeſty's approbation.

Wm. Watts Gayer,) Cler. Parlia-
Edward Gayer,) mentor.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's ANSWER.

My Lords,

I WILL forthwith tranſmit this dutiful and loyal addreſs to be laid before his Majeſty.

To the KING's moſt Excellent MAJESTY,

The humble ADDRESS of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes in Parliament aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Ireland in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty of our firm and inviolable attachment to your Majeſty's ſacred Perſon, Royal Family, and Government;

and to return your Majeſty our moſt unfeigned thanks for the confidence which your Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to repoſe in us, the continuance of which we ſhall endeavour to deſerve, by taking every meaſure, to the utmoſt of our abilities, that may tend to ſupport the honour of the crown, and the juſt rights and liberties of the people.

We are perfectly ſenſible the abilities, uprightneſs, and independency of the Judges of the land, are conducive to thoſe great ends; and filled with the warmeſt ſenſe of your Majeſty's paternal attention to the happineſs of your faithful ſubjects of this kingdom, we ſhall moſt chearfully and gratefully concur in the important meaſure, ſo graciouſly recommended to us by your Majeſty, for ſecuring the Judges in the enjoyment of their offices and appointments during their good behaviour.

We are perfectly ſatisfied the part that Nobleman will take, to whom your Majeſty has been pleaſed to commit the government of this kingdom, cannot fail to promote the important work recommended by your Majeſty, as well as whatever elſe may tend to the effectual and expeditious execution of the laws, ſo eſſential to the happineſs of this kingdom, whoſe conſtitution and ſecurity, we are fully ſenſible, is a government by law.

Permit us to congratulate your Majeſty upon the further addition to your illuſtrious houſe, by the birth of a Princeſs Royal; an event which muſt give the higheſt ſatisfaction to a people ſo deeply intereſted in the happineſs of ſo excellent a Sovereign, adorned with every virtue that conſtitutes the great King, and the amiable father of a family.

Our condolance for the melancholy event, ſo recent and affecting, we know not how to offer to your Majeſty; unwilling to renew your Majeſty's fraternal grief, we ſhall forbear to expreſs our feelings for the loſs of ſo amiable a Prince, whoſe eminent virtues had juſtly endeared him to your Majeſty and all your ſubjects.

We have ever eſteemed the Proteſtant Charter Schools as great ſources of induſtry, virtue, and true religion, and ſhall be ever ready to grant them ſuch aſſiſtance and protection, as may be found neceſſary for their proper ſupport and advancement. And we ſhall, with the utmoſt aſſiduity, endeavour to put an effectual ſtop to every inconvenience that has hitherto impeded the improvement of that moſt important branch of our trade, the Linen Manufacture; and ſhall be happy to ſee Foreigners entirely prevented from interfering in any article of it.

The great affection which your loyal and faithful Commons of Ireland have ever teſtified for your ſacred perſon, and the ſucceſſion in your illuſtrious houſe, will always induce them, to the utmoſt of their abilities, to grant ſuch ſupplies as may be neceſſary for the ſupport of your Majeſty's government, and the ſafety of this kingdom.

Your Majeſty's gracious diſpoſition to conſent to all ſuch laws as may be ſalutary for the welfare and true intereſt of this kingdom, calls for our warmeſt acknowledgments.

We beg leave humbly to aſſure your Majeſty, that we conſider it as a particular inſtance of your Majeſty's great attention to the welfare of this kingdom, that you have been graciouſly pleaſed to appoint a Chief Governor, whoſe experienced abilities, as well in the Cabinet as in the Field, give us the higheſt expectations, that his Excellency will, in every circumſtance, ſupport the honour of the crown, and the juſt rights and liberties of your Majeſty's faithful ſubjects of Ireland.

E. Sterling,)
H. Alcock,) Cler. Dom. Com.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's Anſwer.

'I WILL take the firſt opportunity to tranſmit this loyal and affectionate addreſs, to be laid before his Majeſty.'

LONDON, October 10.

Extract of a letter from Dover, Oct. 3, 1767.

"I don't know what you Londoners are thinking of, but this I aſſure you, our good neighbours the French are not idle; they are now cutting and widening their canals about Dunkirk and Mardyke, which looks as if they had no great inclination to keep the peace any longer than ſuited their conveniency: And then they are conſtantly ſending over ſhoals of their countrymen, who I take for ſo many ſpies, ſome of whom have been ſo impudent as to make drawings of theſe places; and it was but a few weeks ago that I met, not many miles from this place, one of theſe Frenchmen driving a thing before him like a wheelbarrow, and he told me he was going to make a map of this country for us. Very fine indeed, that we cannot do ſuch a thing without their aſſiſtance. If an Engliſhman was to do ſo in France, what would be his fate may be eaſily gueſſed at: For poor Hogarth was taken into cuſtody at Calais, only for copying an arms from off one of their gates."

BOSTON, January 11.

We have the pleaſure of informing the public, that ſeveral of his Majeſty's council, and many of the houſe of repreſentatives, now ſitting, appear compleatly cloathed in the manufacture of this country; a number of the clergy are alſo cloathed, and cloathing themſelves therewith-----Such examples cannot fail to excite the imitation of all others, at a time when it is univerſally agreed, that the political ſalvation of this continent depends upon promoting frugality and manufactures.

We are informed that a number of gentlemen in Lynn, for the further ſatisfaction of the public, having made thorough examination into the extent of the ſhoe manufacture in that town, have found that inſtead of 40,000 pair, the number we inſerted in this paper, as being made there in a year, more than 80,000 might have been mentioned with the ſtricteſt regard to truth.

The account of there having been thirty thouſand yards of cloth manufactured in one year in the town of Dartmouth, as mentioned in this paper, is ſo far from being exaggerated, that we have authority to aſſure the public, that double that quantity would not have exceeded the truth.

We hear the towns of Plymouth, Sandwich, Truro, Lexington, Bolton, Grafton, and Dartmouth, have come into the ſame meaſures for promoting Oeconomy, &c. with this town.

Laſt week a gentleman at Scituate, ſent up here 15 ſamples of different kinds of cloths lately manufactured there, conſiſting of broadcloths, ſerges, tammies, ſhalloons, camblets, figured ſtuffs, &c. which are ſaid by good judges, to be ſuperior in quality to any of the ſort uſually imported from abroad.

Jan. 18. We hear from Killingley, Rhode-Iſland colony, that a gang of villains has juſt been diſcovered there, who have counterfeited great numbers of dollars and piſtareens; that 15 of them were taken into cuſtody, and endeavours are uſing to ſecure the others. Their buſineſs was conducted under ground in a ſubterraneous habitation, provided for that purpoſe in the woods near that place. On their examination before a magiſtrate, one of them confeſſed, that 100 dollars were to have been left at his houſe the night after they were diſcovered, and another of the confederates was to ſet off the next morning for Providence, in order to put them off. The perſon immediately concerned in making the money ſays, he came from Cawaas, on Connecticut river, where he was hired by the gang, and that he left another neſt of them at that place.

NEWPORT, January 11.

-------Captain SIMON NEWTOWN, of this town, from April, 1765, to January 5, 1768, hath had ſpun and wove, 369 and a quarter yards of linen cloth, and hath now 300 fourteen knotted ſkeines of linen yarn unwove. 180 of the unwove ſkeines are from 11 to 14 ſkeines to the pound. The greateſt part of the whole (and all the fine) was ſpun in his own houſe, and the remainder was done by ſome poor women, whom he employed in this buſineſs.-----This inſtance of induſtry and benevolence deſerves public applauſe, and we hope will be imitated by every lover of his country.

Jan. 18. Within 18 months paſt, 487 yards of cloth, and 36 pair of ſtockings, have been ſpun and knit in the family of Mr. James Nixon, of this town.

Another family in town, within 4 years paſt, hath manufactured 980 yards of woollen and linen cloth, viz. in 1764, 340 yards; in 1765 and 1766, 500 yards; and in 1767, 140 yards; beſides two coverlids, and two bedticks, and all the ſtocking yarn for the family. Not a ſkeine was put out of the houſe to be ſpun, but the whole performed in the family.

We are credibly informed, that many families in this colony, within the year paſt, have each manufactured upwards of 700 yards of cloth, of different kinds.

Theſe inſtances of induſtry are mentioned with a view to demonſtrate, how very eaſy it will be for theſe colonies, in a ſhort time, to be independant of any other country, for cloathing; and at the ſame time to excite others to imitate examples ſo highly beneficial to themſelves and the community.

NEW-YORK, January 25.

We are told, that ſince the beginning of laſt month, 60 veſſels, or more, have been aſhore and loſt between this and Boſton.

A letter from Montreal, dated December 27, 1767, adviſes, that it is feared the couriers with the mail from New-York for that place, are both drowned, in attempting to croſs the river. They were ſpoke with by a man who came afterwards to Montreal, who ſays, that three days after he ſaw them, he was informed that they, with two countrymen, took a canoe to croſs at the Falls of St. Louis, three leagues above Montreal, and that ſoon after there came on thick weather, and a heavy fall of ſnow, in which he imagines that the Canoe was overſet by the ice, and the people drowned, and they have heard nothing of them ſince. There is not the ſmalleſt chance of ever finding the mail, as the river is very broad, full of floating ice, and the current exceeding ſtrong for many miles down.

Another letter from Skeneſborough, of the 14th of January, confirms the above account, ſays it is the mail that left New-York the latter end of November: It is added that 24 perſons have ſuffered the ſame fate within a month paſt, by a thaw, that brought great quantities of ice down that rapid river, ſuch as has not been known at that ſeaſon in the memory of man.---Lake George has not been paſſable by ice this ſeaſon, though the route to Crown Point has been good ever ſince November.

Jan. 28. *Saturday laſt Capt. Stoney arrived here from Jamaica, in 28 days: He acquaints us, That Captain Howell, who ſailed from hence in a ſhip for Penſacola, laſt October, with 200 ſoldiers, was caſt away at a place called the Commanders, near the iſland of Jamaica, ſome time in November laſt; that the ſhip was loſt, and two men drowned; but that a man of war was diſpatched from Kingſton to take the people off the place where they were caſt away, and was ordered to carry them to the place for which they were deſtined. The 3d inſtant, in the night, Captain Stoney ſpoke with a ſloop from this port, bound for New-Orleans, off Cape-Nicola.*

We hear that Captain Johnſon, in a ſloop belonging to, and from Rhode-Iſland, for this place, was ſeen on fire, by a veſſel coming down the Sound,----was under the head of her ſquare-ſail, making towards Fairfield harbour. She was loaded with rum, melaſſes, oil, &c.

We hear a boat was ſeen to put off from her, but ſoon after bid in the ſmoke, ſo that we know not if the people were ſaved.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4.

A Letter from Carliſle, dated January 23, 1768.

SIR,

"The 21ſt Inſtant I marched a Party of 19 Men to George Gabriel's Houſe, at Penn's Creek's Mouth, and made Priſoners Frederick Stump, and John Ironcutter, who were ſuſpected to have murdered ten of our Friend Indians, near Fort Auguſta; and I have this Day delivered them to Mr. Holmes, at Carliſle Goal.

"Yeſterday I ſent a Perſon to the Great Iſland, that underſtands the Indian Language, with a Talk; a Copy of which is incloſed.------Myſelf, and Party, were expoſed to great Danger, by the deſperate Reſiſtanee made by Stump, and his Friends, who ſided with him.-----The Steps I have taken, I flatter myſelf will not be diſapproved of by the Gentlemen in Government; my ſole Views being directed to the Service of the Frontiers, before I heard his Honour the Governor's Orders.----The Meſſage I have ſent to the Indians, I hope will not be deemed aſſuming any Authority of my own, as you are very ſenſible I am no Stranger to the Indians, and their Cuſtoms. I am, with Reſpect, Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

W. PATTERSON."

Juniata, January 22, 1768.

"Brothers of the Six Nations, Delawares, and other Inhabitants of the Weſt Branch of Saſquehanna, hear what I have to ſay to you. With a Heart ſwelled with Grief I have to inform you, that Frederick Stump, and John Ironcutter, hath, unadviſedly, murdered Ten of our Friend Indians near Fort Auguſta.----The Inhabitants of the Province of Pennſylvania do diſapprove of the ſaid Stump and Ironcutter's Conduct; and as Proof thereof, I have taken them Priſoners, and will deliver them into the Cuſtody of Officers, that will keep them ironed in Priſon for Trial; and I make no Doubt, as many of them as are guilty, will be condemned, and die for the Offence.

"Brothers, I being truly ſenſible of the Injury done you, I only add theſe few Words, with my Heart's Wiſh, that you may not raſhly let go the faſt Hold of our Chain of Friendſhip, for the ill Conduct of one of our bad Men. Believe me, Brothers, we Engliſhmen continue the ſame Love for you, that hath uſually ſubſiſted between our Grandfathers, and I deſire you to call at Fort Auguſta, to trade with our People there, for the Neceſſaries you ſtand in Need of. I pledge you my Word, that no White Man there ſhall moleſt any of you, while you behave as Friends. I ſhall not reſt by Night or Day, until I receive your Anſwer. Your Friend and Brother,

W. PATTERSON."

On Friday Morning laſt, a Number of armed Men (about 80, it is ſaid) went to the Goal of Carliſle, which they entered by Force, and carried off the abovementioned Frederick Stump, and John Ironcutter, notwithſtanding the Oppoſition and Perſwaſions of the Magiſtrates, and others, to the contrary.

The Ship Henry Dawkins, Captain Appleton, from London; and the Ship Betſy, Captain Caton, from Liverpool, are arrived at our Capes----Captain Appleton ſpoke with the Belfaſt Packet, Capt. Robinſon, for this Place, on the Coaſt, Yeſterday Se'nnight.

Captain Sinnott is arrived at Marcus-Hook from Dublin, which Place he left the 27th of November.-----The Ship Brilliant, Captain Hume, for this Port, and the Brig Globe, Captain Parker, for Maryland, ſailed from thence ſome Time before him.

Captain Lee, of the Harriot Packet, arrived at New-York from Falmouth, on the 25th of December, in Lat. 34:28, Long. 64, ſpoke a Ship from this Port, bound to Barbados, but did not learn the Maſter's Name.

Since our laſt the Houſe of Mr. John Weſt, of this City, was robbed of ſundry Articles.-----A Perſon, ſuppoſed to be guilty of the Theft, is taken into Cuſtody.

Laſt Friday Evening the Roof of the Court-Houſe at Glouceſter, took Fire, by a Spark from the Chimney, which greatly damaged the ſame; but by the timely Aſſiſtance of the Inhabitants, the Building was preſerved.

On Sunday next, Charity Sermons will be preached at Chriſt Church and St. Peter's, both Forenoon and Afternoon, for the Benefit of the poor Priſoners confined in the Goal of this City; when the Collection will be made at the ſame Time in both Churches.

ARRIVALS.

From Philadelphia. Captains Fortin, and Spain, at South-Carolina; and Captain Harkies, at Liſbon.

From North-Carolina. Captain M'Adams, at Falmouth.

From Virginia. Captain Hancock, at Dundee; and Captain Fearon, at Dover.

From New-England. Captain Allen, at Malaga.

From Quebec. Captain Kirkwood, at Dover.

Deal, Oct. 3. Arrived, and ſailed for the River, The Patuxent, Lewis, from Maryland.

Deal, Oct. 5. Remains in the Downs, The Peacock, Hewſon, for Maryland.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

NONE.

OUTWARDS. Brig Nancy, C. Lyon, for Barbados; and Brig Prince of Wales, T. Maſon, for South-Carolina.

CLEARED. Schooner Sally, W. Allibone, to St. Croix; and Brig Elizabeth and Mary, A. Graham, to Liverpool.

TO BE SOLD,

A few Bags of PEPPER,

By JOHN COX, ſenior, in Front-ſtreet.

To be LETT,

A PLANTATION at Clemmell Creek, in Glouceſter county, about 14 miles from Glouceſter, containing 300 acres, all within good banks, 250 is in good order for grazing or mowing, with ſundry utenſils for farming, and may be entered on the 25th of March next. For further particulars, enquire of JOSEPH MORGAN, at Penſawkin, in Weſt New-Jerſey, or CHARLES WEST, in Philadelphia, near Vine-ſtreet. Tbc. 6 W.

WANTED,

A Sober careful MAN, that underſtands the FULLING and DYING BUSINESS, in all its branches. Such a perſon will meet with great encouragement, in a part of the country where a fulling mill has been many years erected. For further particulars, apply to MOORE FURMAN, or THOMAS WHARTON, junior, in Philadelphia. ¶

Philadelphia, February 1, 1768.

WHEREAS JACOB DECAMP, ſervant to John Beale Boardley, Eſq; of Baltimore town, Maryland; GEORGE JACK, ſervant to Henry King, of Cheſtnut Ridge, Baltimore county, Maryland; THOMAS WILKINSON, alias SOUTH, ſervant to Cornelius Robbins, of Amwell, New-Jerſey; JOHN FREDERICK HARBURN, ſervant to Thomas Robinſon, of Wilmington, Brandywine Hundred; JOHN M'DERMOTT, ſervant to Paul Rolſton, near Wilmington, New-Caſtle county; JOHN CARROLL, ſervant to Robert Fulton, in Lancaſter county; ISAAC BEATE, ſervant to Philip Levingſton, in New-York; and ANDREW PEELE, ſervant to Dr. Boyd, of Baltimore; being confined in the public goal of this county, as runaway ſervants, public notice is hereby given to the maſters of the ſaid ſervants, that I intend to apply to the court of quarter ſeſſions, to be held in the city of Philadelphia, for the county of Philadelphia, on Monday, the 7th day of March next, for an order to ſell the ſaid ſervants for their fees, unleſs their maſters redeem them before that time. JEHU JONES, goaler. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

By public vendue, on the 22d day of March next, on the premiſes,

A PLANTATION and tract of LAND, containing 340 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Woolwich, in the county of Glouceſter, and Weſtern diviſion of New-Jerſey, on the river Delaware, oppoſite Marcus-Hook, about 24 miles from Philadelphia, very convenient for attending that market; on which there is a good dwelling-houſe, barn, and orchard, about 50 acres of upland cleared, 70 acres of good improved meadow, and 40 acres more may be made, being now under good bank; the upland may be eaſily manured with mud. Alſo one third part of Oldman's Creek Iſland, containing 140 acres, lying about half a mile from the above, being a very convenient range for ſwine; and 4 acres of cedar ſwamp, full of timber, on the eaſt-ſide of Raccoon Creek, about 3 miles from the above plantation. Alſo about 20 acres of rye, growing in the ground, a quantity of hay and Indian corn; a horſe and cow; the time of a ſervant boy and girl; a quantity of flax, dreſſed, and a variety of houſhold furniture; being all late the real and perſonal eſtate of WILLIAM BROWN. The conditions of ſale will be made known at the time and place aforeſaid, by SAMUEL BILES, JOHN HINCHMAN, and SAMUEL BLACKWOOD, Aſſignees.

RUN away the 31ſt of January laſt, at night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Chriſtiana Hundred, New-Caſtle county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN SHEEHAN, born in Cork, and came in laſt fall with Captain Rankin, about 18 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, of a fair complexion, wears his own brown hair, tied behind, and cut before; had on, when he went away, a fine broadcloth coat, of a light colour, and broke in the ſleeves, an old blue jacket, blue pluſh breeches, new ozenbrigs ſhirt, a pair of Germantown ſtockings, of a lightiſh colour, a pair of ſoaled ſhoes, well hob-nailed, with a pair of braſs or copper buckles, and a ſmall wool hat, cocked much in the beau order; ſpeaks much of his learning, and values himſelf highly for his dancing and ſinging. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings him to his maſter, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo that he may have him again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings if 10 miles from home, Forty Shillings if 20 miles, and Three Pounds if 60 miles, paid by

¶ SAMUEL MEANS.

TO BE SOLD,

A SERVANT Man's Time, who has about 3 Years to ſerve, by Trade a Breeches Maker. Enquire of the Work-Houſe-Keeper, in Philadelphia.

To be LETT, and entered on immediately,

A Large, convenient and well accuſtomed TAVERN, with a large garden, ſtables, ſheds, and other conveniencies, the ſign of the Princeſs Amelia, ſituate on the river Delaware, in Marcus-Hook, Cheſter county, and four acres of paſture, well fenced, with an orchard thereon of the beſt fruit for cyder. Alſo the wharff and ſtores adjoining the premiſes, ſuitable for the ſhalloping buſineſs. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, HANNAH FLOWER.

NB. All perſons having demands againſt RICHARD FLOWER, late of Marcus-Hook aforeſaid, deceaſed, are deſired to ſend them in, and thoſe who are indebted, are deſired to pay immediately, to prevent trouble.

§ HANNAH FLOWER, Executrix.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Amwell, in the county of Hunterdon, in the night of the 25th of January laſt, a bay GELDING, 13 hands and 3 inches high, with a ſtar on his forehead, has neither brand nor ear-mark, and has a feather on each ſide his jaws, has lately had the diſtemper, and has a ſcar on the under ſide of his jaws, another on the inſide of his thigh, and is low in fleſh. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and ſecures him, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the reward of Twenty Shillings, and all reaſonable charges; and for the thief and horſe the ſum of Three Pounds, paid by me NOAH HIXSON. ¶

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away on the 31ſt of January laſt, at night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Kennet townſhip, Cheſter county, a ſervant man, named MATTHEW CACEY, alias JAMES STUART, of middle ſtature, a well ſet fellow, about 26 years of age, light brown hair, lately cut, large eyes and eye brows; had on, an old beaver hat, a dark coloured coat, with a cape, old patched jacket, without ſleeves, an old homeſpun ſhirt, old leather breeches, brown and blue ſtockings, and new ſhoes. He alſo took with him, a woman's ſhort cloak, of a light colour, entirely new, made of broadcloth, bound round the cape, and down the ſides, with twiſt, a wallet, and ſhirt of Ruſſia linen, not half worn; ſaid ſervant draws teeth, and has his inſtruments for that purpoſe with him; is fond of driving a team, and ſays he is a brick-maker. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

WILLIAM WHITE. ¶

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post Office Philadelphia.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, Thomas Arkley, Peter Allen (2) Capt. John Amory, Joſeph Adair, Sellius Atkins, Dr. Chriſtian Anthony, William Adams, Philadelphia; William Armſtrong, Paxton; James Anderſon, New-Jerſey; James Akin, Pennſylvania.

B. Joſeph Brooks, James Baird, Edward Buttan, James Bell, Sarah Bowd, Bartel Baker, Deborah Burling, David Beckman, Thomas Buck, Capt. John Bowles (3) Capt. David Bates, George Brown, George Briſon, Hannah Brown, Jeremiah Breamſtead, Thomas Bent, Philadelphia; Jonathan Bowen, Eſq; Cumberland County, New-Jerſey; Joſeph Boyd, Forks of Delaware.

C. William Coplan, James Courtney, George Croſs (2) David Caldwell, John Caple, John Criſp, Moſes Cox, John Carnaghyn, Richard Coughlan, Jacob Coyſter, Jonathan Crathorn, James Clement, John Crighton, Mary Cunningham, John Crawford, Edward Callon (2) James Connor, John Camm, Capt. John Cawley, Dennis Cremar, Patrick Cleary, Stephen Cuppage, William Carliſle (3) Joſeph Carlow, Mrs. Cummings, Daniel Cox, Thomas China, Bernard Corry, Chriſtopher Cobright, Philadelphia; John Crawford, Kenſington; Hugh Creighton, Joſeph Clemens, Haddonfield, N. Jerſey; George Curtis, Little Egg-Harbour; David Cox, Cuſhetunk, Thomas Chapman, Wright's Town, Bucks County.

D. John Downey, John Dunn, Lloyd Delany, David Duncan, Elias Dawſon, Ephraim Doane, Matthew Delahoid, Capt. William Dickſon, Matthew Draſon, Robert Dawſon, Hugh Daniel, William Dowers, Rev. William Dunlap, Philadelphia; Edward Doyle, Germantown.

E. Samuel Evans, Stephen Elms, Philadelphia; John Evans, Carnarvan Townſhip; Joſeph Ellicot, Bucks County.

F. John Fegan, Matthew Ferguſon, Anthony Fortune, Patrick Feagan, Capt. George Forbes, Francis Fowler, Batt Fling, Philadelphia.

G. John Goſlin, Patrick Grant, Mary Greenlaw, Elizabeth Garner, Philadelphia; Adam Guire, Carpenter's Iſland.

H. James Hendry, John Henry, George Hawkins, Alice Holden, Margaret Harris, Margaret Henderſon, Mary Hamilton, Iſaac Hopkins, Samuel Hatrick, Jarvis Hall, Rev. Dr. Hughes, Richard Hopkinſon, John Hill, Richard Holland, Philadelphia; Nicholas Hughes, Bucks County; John Hall, Oxford Townſhip, Robert Hunt, Cole's Town, N. Jerſey.

I. John Johnſon, John Jones, Joſeph Jones, Mr. Iſaac, Thomas Jamiſon, Philadelphia; Chriſtopher Jacobey, Germantown.

K. Robert Kinon, Capt. Robert Keale, William Kennedy (2) Enoch Kenyon, Philadelphia; James King (2) William Kerr, Bucks County.

L. John Lancaſter, Thomas Leſlie, Richard Lock, Robert Learned, John Lyle, John Lott, Philadelphia; John Leadlie, Salem; Alexander Liſle, Plymouth, Philadelphia County.

M. James and Samuel M'Clure, Thomas Mullen, Daniel M'Connaly, Maurice Murphey, Jacob Miller, Jeremiah M'Carty, Hugh M'Killup, Thomas Moore, John Mitchell, William Marton, John Moore, John Morris, Andrew M'Cullough, Edward M'Dool, Mary Martin, James Morton, John M'Crew, Philadelphia; George Middleton, N. Jerſey; Thomas Miller, Oxford, Weſt Jerſey.

N. Hugh Newel, George Neman (2) Philadelphia.

O. Dr. Thomas Ogle, Philadelphia.

P. Richard Palmer, Charles Pettebone, Capt. Thomas Potts, John Patterſon, Benjamin Proctor, James Parker, Effie Phenix, Hardon R. Patterſon, William Pound, Philadelphia; Thomas Perkinſon, Eveſham, W. Jerſey; John Patrick, Bucks County.

R. William Roach, John Rowen, John Robinſon, Patrick Rice, Thomas Rogers, John Reid, James Robeſon, John Rankin, Philadelphia; Saunders Robinſon, Glouceſter, W. Jerſey.

S. Henry Saunders, James Stewart, Elizabeth Stevens, Andrew Stewart, Alexander Stedman, Henry Simund, Joſeph Smith, William Smith, Chriſtian Sutherland, Philadelphia; David Shannon, William Scott, Bucks County; Rev. Elihu Spencer, Mr. Stewart, Pennſylvania; Joſeph Shoemaker, Cheſtnut-Hill, near Germantown.

T. Samuel Thatcher, Peter Trichard, Charles Townſend, John Thomas, Philadelphia; John Thompſon (2) near Philadelphia; Mary Tonamore, Kenſington; James Thompſon, Upper Marlborough, Philadelphia County.

V. Samuel Vernon, Plymouth, Philadelphia County.

W. Abbot Williams, Colonel White, Capt. Wall, Richard Walker, Lieutenant Colonel Welſh, John Walſh, John Waylen, Mary White, Sarah White, John Ward, John Wilkinſon, Philadelphia; Sarah Wilkinſon, Blockley; John Wigtan, Bucks County.

St. George's Hundred, New-Caſtle County, Jan. 16, 1768.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

WHEREAS, on Sunday evening, the 22d of November laſt, was ſet on fire the barn, ſtack yard, and fodder houſe, of the ſubſcriber, ſuppoſed to be done by a certain JAMES WILSON; he is well known by different names in different parts of the country, viz. in Cheſter county by Simſon, at New-York by Stenſon, and Belcher and Brown elſewhere; has had ſeveral wives, two of which are in this neighbourhood, the latter was the Widow Bumgardain, who he poſted the 17th of April 1766 in the Pennſylvania gazette, No. 1947; he is a middle ſized fellow, pock-marked, wants ſome of his fore teeth, ſhort noſe, ſmall red eyes, ſhort neck, ſhort black hair, wears a white cap, a home-made ſtrait bodied coat, light coloured, a ſtriped lincey jacket, leather breeches, braſs buckles, a home-made blue great coat, with ſmall red ſpots from the mixture of the wool, ſpeaks thick and ſomewhat through his noſe, or as if he had a cold; ſpiteful, blood-thirſty and revengeful againſt thoſe he has any ill will, which may be eaſily perceived by his converſation; a horrid ſwearer, moſtly every word by his Maker; is very artful and cunning to contrive or conceal miſchief; has been charged with ſeveral crimes in this neighbourhood which would convict him, beſides the preſent, viz. for an intention and attempt to poiſon his laſt wife, alſo the altering the preſent currency of this government, in parting Twenty Shilling bills, and paſſing the ſame; he has repeatedly threatened the lives and properties of many in this neighbourhood, as well as mine, and others, from whence he came. No leſs than the lives and properties of all thoſe in general he had any difference with on the moſt trifling occaſions. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid fellow, and bringing him to me, or New-Caſtle goal, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS WITHERSPOON. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely ſervant GIRL's time, that has about 4 years to ſerve, fit for town or country, and can work well with her needle. Enquire of the ſubſcriber, next door but one to the Croſs-Keys, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, SAMUEL SIMPSON.

Where may be had, Morocco leather, white calf-ſkins, ſhoemakers laſts and heels, with a general aſſortment of ſhoemakers tools, draw boot legs, rozin, &c. &c. ⊕

CAME to the plantation of the Widow Donnald, in Newtown townſhip, Cumberland county, Pennſylvania, a bay MARE, middling old, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock S. Whoever owns ſaid mare, is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ MARY DONNALD.

Newtown, Bucks County, January 27, 1768.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

WHEREAS there have been ſeveral horſes ſtolen lately out of Bucks county, in the province of Pennſylvania, and ſold in Eaſt-Jerſey, ſome of which are got again. They are ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen by one THOMAS GRANT, who was born in Bucks county aforeſaid, is about 5 feet 6 inches high, brown complexion, ſcarce ever looks any perſon right in the face, but moſtly ſideways, and partly ſhuts one eye, as though he ſquinted, has a large noſe, a peaked chin, and is upwards of 50 years of age, he commonly wears a grey coarſe cloth coat, red jacket, greaſy leather breeches, and a large hat; he ſometimes ſays his name is John Conklin. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Grant in ſome goal, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me WILLIAM BUCKMAN. ⊕

Northern Liberties, Janurary 30, 1768.

CAME to the plantation of Joſeph Ball, ſome time laſt fall, a little brindle BULL, about two years old. The owner is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away. ¶

Bucks County, January 26, 1768.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on the 19th day of February next, at the houſe of William Reeder, innholder, in Plumſted townſhip, in the county of Bucks aforeſaid, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, the following tracts of land, viz. a meſſuage tenement, and two tracts of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Plumſted aforeſaid, bounded by land of Philip Wood, and others; the one containing 28 acres, and the other 50 acres. And one other tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Nockamixon, bounded by land of Michael Meſſer, and others, containing 250 acres. All late the property of Jacob Wiſmar; ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ WILLIAM BUCKMAN, Sheriff.

Bucks County, January 26, 1768.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on the firſt day of March next, at the dwelling houſe of John Tenbrook, in the townſhip of Tinicum, in the county of Bucks, will be expoſed to public ſale, the following tracts of land, late the property of Richard Stevens, viz. 416 acres of extraordinary good land, adjoining the river Delaware, now in poſſeſſion of ſaid Tenbrook; 112 acres in poſſeſſion of Abraham Bennet; and alſo 1541 acres of unimproved land, divided into ſeveral parcels; all ſituate in the townſhip of Tinicum aforeſaid. Together with all the rights of ſaid Stevens, of, in and to other lands in the ſaid county of Bucks. Likewiſe a ſervant man's time; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM BUCKMAN, Sheriff. §

To be SOLD by public VENDUE,

On the Twentieth Day of February inſtant, on the Premiſes,

A PLANTATION or Lot of Ground, containing 14 Acres, with a good Dwelling-Houſe and Kitchen thereon, about two Acres of Meadow, and a good Orchard, with about 100 bearing Apple Trees; adjoining Lands of Jacob Laughlin, Joſeph Shallcroſs, Samuel Griffith, and the great Road leading from Philadelphia to Newtown, 9 Miles from Philadelphia; a ſuitable Place for a Tradeſman, or Shop-keeper, ſituate in Lower Dublin Townſhip, Philadelphia County. The Title is indiſputable, and the Conditions of Sale will be made known, at the Time and Place aforeſaid, by JACOB HUFTY. †

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered upon the Firſt of April next,

THE UPPER FERRY, over the River Schuylkill, commonly called Aſheton's Ferry, with the Houſe, Stables, Boats, &c. all in good Repair, now in the Tenure of Lawrence Rice. For Terms apply to SAMUEL FLOWER, in Race-Street. †

To be SOLD, Wholeſale and Retail, by

ABRAHAM SMITH,

At the Sign of the Lime Tree, in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite Coombe's Alley, a few Doors below Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

LIMES, Lemons, Sweet Oranges, clear from froſt; Tamarins, Cayenne Pepper by the Bottle; Onions by the String; Broadfield's beſt pickled Sturgeon, by the Kegg or Retail; alſo beſt Engliſh Cheeſe by Retail; all at reaſonable Rates. ‖

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 6th day of February, at four o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Chandler, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, a certain lot or piece of ground, with a wooden dwelling-houſe erected thereon, ſituate on the weſt-ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, near Cheſtnut-ſtreet, containing in front, on ſaid ſtreet, 16 feet, and in depth 50 feet, with the privilege of a 4 feet alley on the ſouth-ſide, bounded by lands of Plunket Fleeſon, and others; late the property of William Clinton deceaſed, ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 8th day of February, at one o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain plantation or tract of land, containing about 17 acres, 14 of which are good meadow, with a good ſtone houſe erected thereon; has been an old accuſtomed tavern, ſituate in the townſhip of Whitemarſh; bounded by lands of Samuel Morris and Moſes Hall. At the ſame time will be ſold a parcel of houſhold furniture, with ſundry other articles; late the property of George Donatt; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 9th day of February, at one o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain plantation or tract of land, ſituate in Horſham townſhip, containing about 73 acres, with a ſtone dwelling-houſe erected thereon; bounded by lands of John Cadwalader, and Horſham Meeting-houſe. At the ſame time will be ſold a parcel of houſhold furniture, with ſundry other articles; late the property of Matthew Hollowell; ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 15th day of February, at one o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Dunn, in New-Providence, a certain plantation or tract of land, containing 120 acres, one quarter, and 11 perches, ſituate in the townſhip of New-Providence; bounded by lands of Samuel Brown, and Valentine Shambo; late the property of Thomas Gheen; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 22d of February, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain plantation or tract of land, containing 85 acres, and 146 perches, ſituate in Oxford townſhip; bounded by lands of Anthony Wilkinſon, and Aaron Goforth. At the ſame will be ſold, a parcel of houſhold furniture, with ſundry other articles; late the property of George Geiler; ſeized and taken in execution, by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

WANTED,

A PERSON who underſtands ſhearing and dreſſing of cloth; any one wanting buſineſs, may meet with employment in ſaid trade for the ſeaſon, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living near the Red Lion, in New-Caſtle county,

¶ JOHN MURPHEY, Fuller.

Cheſter County, January 14, 1768.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, on Saturday, the 6th day of February next, at one o' clock, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract or parcel of good land thereunto belonging, containing 104 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate partly in Aſhton, and partly in Chicheſter townſhip, in the county of Cheſter; bounded by lands of Jacob Richards, and others; late the eſtate of Kingſman Dutton, deceaſed; ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

Cheſter County, January 14, 1768.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, on Wedneſday, the 10th day of February next, at one o' clock, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantatation and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing 224 acres, and allowance, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Bradford, in the ſaid county; bounded by lands of Jacob Reiley, Benjamin Hawley, John Young, and others; late the eſtate of Thomas Gheen; ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by

JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

Cheſter County, January 14, 1768.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, on Thurſday, the 11th day of February next, at one o' clock, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Bradford, in the ſaid county, bounded by lands of James Bruce, George Stalker, Abraham Ford, and others, containing 112 acres, and 17 perches, more or leſs; late the eſtate of James Woodward; ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

Cheſter County, January 14, 1768.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, on Friday, the 12th day of February next, at one o' clock, at the Turk's Head tavern, in Goſhen, will be ſold by vendue, a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, ſituate in Goſhen townſhip aforeſaid, containing 150 Acres, more or leſs; bounded by the roads leading to Birmingham and Philadelphia, and by lands of Thomas Hoops, junior, and others; as alſo ſome good horſes and cattle, and a variety of houſhold furniture; late the eſtate and effects of Phineas Eachus; ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by JOHN MORTON. Sheriff.

Cheſter County, January 14, 1768.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, on Monday, the 15th day of February next, at two o' clock, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, one full equal and undivided moiety, in three equal parts to be divided, of and in a meſſuage and plantation, and about 60 acres of land, more or leſs, thereunto belonging, ſituate partly in Edgmont townſhip, and partly in Newtown; the land is good, ſome good meadow thereon, being late the eſtate of Richard Howard; ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by JOHN MORTON, Sheniff.

Cheſter County, January 14, 1768.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, on Tueſday the 16th day of February next, at one o' clock, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a meſſuage, plantation and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing about 150 acres, more or leſs, with the moiety, or half part of a water corn griſt mill, and the half part of a ſaw mill thereon, being ſituate in the townſhip of Williſtown, in the county of Cheſter, bounded by lands of Thomas Maſſey, Andrew Steel, ----- Smedley, and Crumb-creek; there is a large quantity of good meadow on the premiſes, the ploughable land is good, the mill lately repaired, the dwelling houſe built of ſtone, a large barn, and other conveniencies; upon the whole, it may be ſaid to be a good plantation. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, horſes and cattle, wheat and rye in the ground, a pair of timber wheels, and a variety of houſhold furniture, too tedious to inſert; late the eſtate and effects of Samuel Grubb; ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

Cheſter County, January 14, 1768.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Wedneſday, the 17th day of February, at one o' clock, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, ſituate in the townſhip of London-grove, in the county of Cheſter, comtaining 100 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of James Kelton, George Crooks, and others; late the eſtate of James Wilſon; ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

Lancaſter, January 8, 1768.

THE good effects of the late advertiſement in this gazette, induce the directors of the JULIANA LIBRARY COMPANY in Lancaſter, again, in this public manner, to requeſt thoſe who ſtill remain in arrears, to make immediate payment. They are certain that many of the members who did not attend at their laſt meeting, to make their payment, were prevented from ſo doing, by the ſeverity of the ſeaſon at that time, and their diſtant reſidence from Lancaſter. The directors therefore, that ſuch members as are ſtill in arrears may have no cauſe of complaint againſt them, have agreed to allow them further time, to the 20th of March next, to pay off their arrears, which they are deſired to do before that time, otherwiſe they will then be deemed as having forfeited their ſhares in the Company's effects; and their ſhares will be diſpoſed of, agreeable to the laws of the Company. WILLIAM ATLEE, Secretary. tbc 8 w.

Lancaſter, January 18, 1768.

THE ſubſcribers take this method of informing the public, eſpecially thoſe who deal in BAR IRON, that the public, as well as the ſubſcribers, have been groſly impoſed upon, by perſons who have ſold bar iron as and for the ſubſcribers iron, which was neither of ſo good a quality, nor ſo well drawn, as that which they have heretofore made, and do now make; in order therefore, that a ſtop may be put to ſuch impoſitions, and that the character of the ſubſcribers iron may be ſupported, Notice is hereby given, that every bar that leaves the forges for the future will be ſtamped with the letters C. & P. G. The ſubſcribers therefore hope, by ſuch means, frauds may be prevented, and the public no longer abuſed, and that the character of their iron will be reſtored to its former credit.

CURTIS and PETER GRUBB. ¶

Baltimore County, Maryland.

TO be ſold by the ſubſcriber, at public vendue, on Monday, the 15th day of February next, a tract of land, containing 153 acres, about 36 acres of which is cleared, and in good repair; there is about 6 acres of meadow on ſaid place, and upwards of 30 acres more may be made; there is a good dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a ſpring-houſe and ſtables; the land is well timbered, and watered by divers ſprings, and convenient both to mill and market, being ſituate about 5 miles from Buſh-town, and about one mile from Mr. George Stewart's tavern. The title is indiſputable. The times of payment will be publiſhed on the day of ſale, which will be on the premiſes, where due attendance will be given, by SAMUEL CROSS. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A Smart active LAD's time, who has about four years to ſerve, has been brought up to country buſineſs. Enquire of JAMES STEPHENS, baker, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ‡

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

February 11, 1768. NUMB. 2042

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

LETTERS from a FARMER *in* PENNSYLVANIA, *to the Inhabitants of the* BRITISH COLONIES.

LETTER XI.

My dear Countrymen,

I HAVE ſeveral times, in the courſe of theſe letters, mentioned the late act of parliament, as being the *foundation* of future meaſures injurious to theſe colonies; and the belief of this truth I wiſh to prevail, becauſe I think it neceſſary to our ſafety.

A *perpetual jealouſy*, reſpecting liberty, is abſolutely requiſite in all free ſtates. The very texture of their conſtitution, in *mixt* governments, demands it. For the *cautions* with which power is *diſtributed* among the ſeveral orders, *imply*, that *each* has that ſhare which is proper for the general welfare, and therefore that any further acquiſition muſt be pernicious. * *Machiavel* employs a whole chapter in his diſcourſes, to prove that a ſtate, to be long lived, muſt be frequently corrected, and reduced to its firſt principles. But of all ſtates that have exiſted, there never was any, in which this jealouſy could be more proper than in theſe colonies. For the government here is not only *mixt*, but *dependant*, which circumſtance occaſions *a peculiarity in its form*, of a very delicate nature.

Two reaſons induce me to deſire, that this ſpirit of apprehenſion may be always kept up among us, in its utmoſt vigilance. The firſt is this---that as the happineſs of theſe provinces indubitably conſiſts in their connection with *Great-Britain*, any ſeparation between them is leſs likely to be occaſioned by civil diſcords, if every diſguſting meaſure is oppoſed *ſingly*, and *while it is new*: For in this manner of proceeding, every ſuch meaſure is moſt likely to be rectified. On the other hand, oppreſſions and diſſatisfactions being permitted to accumulate---*if ever* the governed throw off the load, *they will do more*. A people does not reform with moderation. The rights of the ſubject therefore cannot be *too often* conſidered, explained or aſſerted: And whoever attempts to do this, ſhews himſelf, whatever may be the raſh and peeviſh reflections of pretended wiſdom, and pretended duty, a friend to *thoſe* who injudiciouſly exerciſe their power, as well as to *them*, over whom it is ſo exerciſed.

Had all the points of prerogative claimed by *Charles* the Firſt, been ſeparately conteſted and ſettled in preceding reigns, his fate would in all probability have been very different; and the people would have been content with that liberty which is compatible with regal authority. But † he thought, it would be as dangerous for him to give up the powers which at any time had been by uſurpation exerciſed by the crown, as thoſe that were legally veſted in it. This produced an equal exceſs on the part of the people. For when their paſſions were excited by *multiplied* grievances, they thought it would be as dangerous for them to allow the powers that were legally veſted in the crown, as thoſe which at any time had been by uſurpation exerciſed by it. Acts, that might *by themſelves* have been upon many conſiderations excuſed or extenuated, derived a contagious malignancy and odium from other acts, with which they were connected. They were not regarded according to the ſimple force of each, but as parts of a ſyſtem of oppreſſion.---Every one therefore, however ſmall in itſelf, became alarming, as an additional evidence of tyrannical deſigns. It was in vain for prudent and moderate men to inſiſt, that there was no neceſſity to aboliſh royalty. Nothing leſs than the utter deſtruction of monarchy, could ſatisfy thoſe who *had* ſuffered, and thought they had reaſon to believe, they always *ſhould* ſuffer under it.

The conſequences of theſe mutual diſtruſts are well known: But there is no other people mentioned in hiſtory, that I recollect, who have been ſo conſtantly watchful of their liberty, and ſo ſucceſsful in their ſtruggles for it, as the *Engliſh*. This conſideration leads me to the ſecond reaſon, why I "deſire that the ſpirit of apprehenſion may be always kept up among us in its utmoſt vigilance."

The firſt principles of government are to be looked for in human nature. Some of the beſt writers have aſſerted, and it ſeems with good reaſon, that "government is founded on ‡ *opinion*."

CUSTOM undoubtedly has a mighty force in producing *opinion*, and reigns in nothing more arbitrarily than in public affairs. It gradually reconciles us to objects even of dread and deteſtation; and I cannot but think theſe lines of Mr. *Pope* as applicable to vice in *politics*, as to vice in *ethics*.----

"Vice is a monſter of ſo horrid mien,
"As to be hated, needs but to be ſeen;
"Yet *ſeen too oft*, familiar with her face,
"We firſt *endure*, then *pity*, then *embrace*."

When an act injurious to freedom has been *once* done, and the people *bear* it, the *repetition* of it is moſt likely to meet with *ſubmiſſion*. For as the *miſchief* of the one was found to be tolerable, they will hope that of the ſecond will prove ſo too; and they will not regard the *infamy* of the laſt, becauſe they are ſtained with that of the firſt.

Indeed nations, in general, are not apt to *think* until they *feel*; and therefore nations in general have loſt their liberty: For as violations of the rights of the *governed*, are commonly not only ‡ *ſpecious*, but *ſmall* at the beginning, they ſpread over the multitude in ſuch a manner, as to touch individuals but ſlightly. Thus they are diſregarded. The power or profit that ariſes from theſe violations, *centering in few perſons*, is to them conſiderable. For this reaſon the *governors* having in view their particular purpoſes, ſucceſſively preſerve an uniformity of conduct for attaining them. They regularly encreaſe and multiply the firſt injuries, till at length the inattentive people are compelled to perceive the heavineſs of their burthens.---They begin to complain and enquire---but too late. They find their oppreſſors ſo ſtrengthened by ſucceſs, and themſelves ſo entangled in examples of expreſs authority on the part of their rulers, and of tacit recognition on their own part, that they are quite confounded: For millions entertain no other idea of the *legality* of power, than that it is founded on the *exerciſe* of power. They voluntarily faſten their chains, by adopting a puſillanimous *opinion*, "that there will be too much *danger* in attempting a remedy,"----or another *opinion* no leſs fatal,---"that the government has a *right* to treat them as it does." They then ſeek a wretched relief for their minds, by perſuading themſelves, that to yield their *obedience*, is to diſcharge their *duty*. The deplorable *poverty of ſpirit*, that proſtrates all the dignity beſtowed by divine providence on our nature---*of courſe ſucceeds*.

From theſe reflections I conclude, that every free ſtate ſhould inceſſantly watch, and inſtantly take alarm on any addition being made to the power exerciſed over them. Innumerable inſtances might be produced to ſhew, from what ſlight beginnings the moſt extenſive conſequences have flowed: But I ſhall ſelect two only from the hiſtory of *England*.

Henry the Seventh was the *firſt* monarch of that kingdom, who eſtabliſhed a STANDING BODY OF ARMED MEN. This was a band of *fifty* archers, called yeomen of the guard: And this inſtitution, notwithſtanding the ſmallneſs of the number, was, to prevent diſcontent, ‖ "diſguiſed under pretence of majeſty and grandeur." In 1684 the ſtanding forces were ſo much augmented, that *Rapin* ſays---"The king, in order to make his people *fully ſenſible of their new ſlavery*, affected to muſter his troops, which amounted to 4000 well armed and diſciplined men." I think our army, at this time, conſiſts of more than *ſeventy* regiments.

The method of taxing by EXCISE was firſt introduced amidſt the convulſions of the civil wars. Extreme neceſſity was pretended, and its ſhort continuance promiſed. After the reſtoration, an exciſe upon *beer*, *ale* and *other liquors*, was granted to the † king, one half in fee, the other for life, as an equivalent for the *court of wards*. Upon *James* the Second's acceſſion, the parliament § gave him the firſt *exciſe*, with an additional duty on *wine*, *tobacco*, and ſome *other* things. Since the revolution it has been extended to ſalt, candles, leather, hides, hops, ſoap, paper, paſteboards, mill-boards, ſcale-boards, vellum, parchment, ſtarch, ſilks, callicoes, linens, ſtuffs, printed, ſtained, &c. wire, wrought plate, coffee, tea, chocolate, &c.

Thus a *ſtanding army* and *exciſe* have, from their firſt ſlender origins, tho always *hated*, always *feared*, always *oppoſed*, at length ſwelled up to their vaſt preſent bulk.

Theſe facts are ſufficient to ſupport what I have ſaid. 'Tis true, that all the miſchiefs apprehended by our anceſtors from a *ſtanding army* and *exciſe*, have not *yet happened*: But it does not follow from thence, that they *will not happen*. The inſide of a houſe may catch fire, and the moſt valuable apartments be ruined, before the flames burſt out. The queſtion in theſe caſes is not, what evil *has actually attended* particular meaſures----but, what evil, in the nature of things, *is likely to attend* them. Certain circumſtances may for ſome time delay effects, that *were reaſonably expected*, and that *muſt enſue*. There was a long period, after the *Romans* had prorogued his command to * *Q. Publilius Philo*, before *that example* deſtroyed their liberty. All our kings, from the revolution to the preſent reign, have been *foreigners*. Their *miniſters* generally continued but a ſhort time in authority ‖‖; and they themſelves were *mild* and *virtuous* princes.

A *bold*, *ambitious* prince, poſſeſſed of *great abilities*, firmly *fixed* in his throne *by deſcent*, ſerved by *miniſters like himſelf*, and rendered either *venerable* or *terrible* by the *glory of his ſucceſſes*, may execute what his predeceſſors did not dare to attempt. *Henry* the Fourth tottered in his ſeat during his whole reign. *Henry* the Fifth drew the ſtrength of the kingdom into *France*, to carry on his wars there, and left the *commons* at home, *proteſting*, "that the people were not bound to ſerve out of the realm."

It is true, that a ſtrong ſpirit of liberty ſubſiſts at preſent in *Great-Britain*, but what reliance is to be placed in the *temper* of a people, when the prince is poſſeſſed of an unconſtitutional power, our own hiſtory can ſufficiently inform us. When *Charles* the Second had ſtrengthened himſelf by the return of the garriſon of *Tangier*, "*England* (ſays *Rapin*) ſaw on a ſudden an *amazing revolution*; ſaw herſelf *ſtripped of all her rights and privileges*, excepting ſuch as the king ſhould vouchſafe to grant her: And what is *more aſtoniſhing*, the *Engliſh* themſelves *delivered up* theſe very rights and privileges to *Charles* the Second, which they had ſo *paſſionately*, and, if I may ſay it, *furiouſly* defended againſt the deſigns of *Charles* the Firſt." This happened only *thirty-ſix* years after this laſt prince had been beheaded.

Some perſons are of opinion, that liberty is not violated, but by ſuch *open* acts of force; but they ſeem to be greatly miſtaken. I could mention a period within theſe forty years, when almoſt as great a change of diſpoſition was produced by the SECRET meaſures of a *long* adminiſtration, as by *Charles*'s violence. Liberty, perhaps, is never expoſed to ſo much danger, as when the people believe there is the leaſt; for it may be ſubverted, and yet they not think ſo.

Public diſguſting acts are ſeldom practiſed by the ambitious, at the beginning of their deſigns. Such conduct *ſilences* and *diſcourages* the weak, and the wicked, who would otherwiſe have been their *advocates* or *accomplices*. It is of great conſequence, to allow thoſe who, upon any account, are inclined to favour them, ſomething ſpecious to *ſay* in their defence. Their power may be fully eſtabliſhed, tho' it would not be ſafe for them to do *whatever they pleaſe*. For there are things, which, at ſome times, even *ſlaves* will not bear. *Julius Cæſar*, and *Oliver Cromwell*, did not dare to aſſume the title of *king*. The *Grand Seignor* dares not lay a *new tax*. The king of *France* dares not be a *proteſtant*. Certain popular points may be left untouched, and yet freedom be extinguiſhed. The commonalty of *Venice* imagine themſelves free, becauſe they are permitted to do, what they ought not. But I quit a ſubject, that would lead me too far from my purpoſe.

By the late act of parliament, taxes are to be levied upon us, for "defraying the charge of the *adminiſtration of juſtice*-- --the ſupport of *civil government*------and the expences of *defending* his Majeſty's dominions in *America*."

If any man doubts what ought to be the conduct of theſe colonies on this occaſion, I would aſk him theſe queſtions.

Has not the parliament *expreſſly* AVOWED their INTENTION of raiſing money from us FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES? Is not this ſcheme *popular* in *Great-Britain*? Will the taxes, impoſed by the late act, *anſwer thoſe purpoſes*? If it will, muſt it not take an *immenſe ſum* from us? If it will not, *is it to be expected*, that the parliament will not *fully execute* their INTENTION when it is pleaſing at home, *and not oppoſed here*? Muſt not this be done by impoſing NEW *taxes*? Will not every addition, thus made to our taxes, be an addition to the power of the *Britiſh* legiſlature, *by increaſing the number of officers* employed in the collection? Will not every additional tax therefore render it *more difficult* to abrogate any of them? When a branch of revenue is once eſtabliſhed, does it not appear to many people *invidious* and *undutiful*, to attempt to aboliſh it? If taxes, ſufficient to *accompliſh the* INTENTION of the parliament, are impoſed by the parliament, *what taxes will remain* to be impoſed by our aſſemblies? If *no material taxes remain* to be impoſed by them, what muſt become of *them*, and the *people* they repreſent?

* "If any perſon conſiders theſe things, and yet thinks our liberties are in no danger, I wonder at that perſon's ſecurity."

One other argument is to be added, which, by itſelf, I hope, will be ſufficient to convince the moſt incredulous man on this continent, that the late act of parliament is *only* deſigned to be a PRECEDENT, whereon the future vaſſalage of theſe colonies may be eſtabliſhed.

Every duty thereby laid on articles of *Britiſh* manufacture, is laid on ſome commodity, upon the exportation of which from *Great-Britain*, a *drawback* is payable. Theſe *drawbacks*, in moſt of the articles, are *exactly double* to the *duties* given by the late act. The parliament therefore might, in *half a dozen lines*, have raiſed MUCH MORE MONEY, only by *ſtopping the drawbacks* in the hands of the officers at home, on exportation to theſe colonies, than by this ſolemn impoſition of taxes upon us, to be collected here. Probably, the artful contrivers of this act formed it in this manner, in order to reſerve to themſelves, in caſe of any objections being made to it, this ſpecious pretence-----"that the drawbacks are gifts to the colonies, and that the late act only leſſens thoſe gifts." But the truth is, that the drawbacks are intended for the encouragement and promotion of *Britiſh* manufactures and commerce, and are allowed on exportation to *any foreign parts*, as well as on exportation to theſe provinces. Beſides, care has been taken to ſlide into the act, ¶ ſome articles on which there are no drawbacks. However, the *whole duties* laid by the late act on *all* the articles therein ſpecified are *ſo ſmall*, that they will not amount to *as much* as the *drawbacks* which are allowed on *part* of them only. If therefore, *the ſum to be obtained by the late act*, had been the *ſole object* in forming it, there would not have been any occaſion for "the COMMONS of *Great-Britain*, to GIVE and GRANT to his Majeſty RATES and DUTIES for *raiſing a revenue* IN *his Majeſty's dominions in* America, for making a more certain and adequate proviſion for defraying the charges of the adminiſtration of juſtice, the ſupport of civil government, and the expence of defending the ſaid dominions;"---Nor would there have been any occaſion for an § expenſive board of commiſſioners, and all the other new charges to which we are made liable.

Upon the whole, for my part, I regard the late act as an *experiment made of our diſpoſition*. It is a bird ſent out over the waters, to diſcover, whether the waves, that lately agitated this part of the world with ſuch violence, are yet *ſubſided*. If *this adventurer* gets footing here, we ſhall ſoon be convinced, that it is not a *phœnix*; for we ſhall quickly ſee it followed by *others of the ſame kind*. We ſhall find it rather to be of the † breed deſcribed by the poet.------

"*Infelix vates.*"
A direful foreteller of future calamities.

A FARMER.

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* Machiavel's Diſcourſes---Book 3. Chap. 1.

† *The author is ſenſible, that this is putting the gentleſt conſtruction on* Charles's *conduct; and that is one reaſon why he chuſes it. Allowances ought to be made for the errors of thoſe men, who are acknowledged to have been poſſeſſed of many virtues. The education of this unhappy prince, and his confidence in men not ſo good or wiſe as himſelf, had probably filled him with miſtaken notions of his own authority, and of the conſequences that would attend conceſſions of any kind to a people, who were repreſented to him, as aiming at too much power.*

‡ "OPINION *is of two kinds*, viz. opinion *of* INTEREST, *and* opinion *of* RIGHT. *By* opinion *of* intereſt, *I chiefly underſtand, the ſenſe of the public advantage which is reaped from government; together with the perſuaſion, that the particular government which is eſtabliſhed, is* equally advantageous *with any other*, that could be eaſily ſettled."

"Right *is of two kinds*, right *to* power, *and* right *to* property. *What prevalence* opinion *of the firſt kind has over mankind, may eaſily be underſtood, by obſerving the attachment which all nations have to their antient government, and even to thoſe names which have had the ſanction of antiquity.* Antiquity always begets the opinion of right."------"*It is ſufficiently underſtood, that the* opinion *of* right *to* property, *is of the greateſt moment in all matters of government.*" Hume's Eſſays.

‡ *Omnia mala exempla ex bonis initiis orta ſunt.*
SALLUST. Bell. Cat. S. 50.

‖ Rapin's *hiſtory of* England.

† 12 Car. II. *Chap.* 23 *and* 24.

§ 1 James II. *Chap.* 1 *and* 4.

* *In the year of the city* 428, "*Duo ſingularia hæc ei viro primum contigere; prorogatio imperii non ante in ullo facta, et acto honore triumphus.*" Liv. B. 8. Chap. 23. 26.

"*Had the reſt of the* Roman *citizens imitated the example of* L. Quintius, *who refuſed to have his conſulſhip continued to him, they had never admitted that cuſtom of proroguing of magiſtrates, and then the prolongation of their commands in the army had never been introduced*, which very thing was at length the ruin of that commonwealth." Machiavel's Diſcourſes, B. 3. Chap. 24.

‖‖ *I dont know but it may be ſaid, with a good deal of reaſon, that a quick rotation of miniſters is very deſirable in* Great-Britain. *A miniſter there has a vaſt ſtore of materials to work with.* Long adminiſtrations *are rather favourable to the* reputation *of a people abroad, than to their* liberty.

* *Demoſthenes*'s 2d *Philippic.*

¶ *Tho' duties by the late act are laid on ſome articles, on which no drawbacks are allowed, yet the duties impoſed by the act are ſo ſmall, in compariſon with the drawbacks that* are *allowed, that* all the duties together *will not amount to* ſo much *as the* drawbacks.

§ *The expence of this board, I am informed, is between Four and Five Thouſand Pounds ſterling a year. The eſtabliſhment of officers, for collecting the revenue in* America, *amounted before to Seven Thouſand Six Hundred Pounds* per annum; *and yet, ſays the author of* "*The regulation of the colonies*," "*the whole remittance from* all *the taxes in the colonies, at an average of* thirty years, *has not amounted to One Thouſand Nine Hundred Pounds a year, and in that ſum Seven or Eight Hundred Pounds* per annum *only, have been remitted from* North-America."

The ſmallneſs of the revenue ariſing from the duties in America, *demonſtrates that they were intended only as* REGULATIONS OF TRADE: *And can any perſon be ſo blind to truth, ſo dull of apprehenſion in a matter of unſpeakable importance to his country, as to imagine, that the board of commiſſioners lately eſtabliſhed at ſuch a charge, is inſtituted to aſſiſt in collecting One Thouſand Nine Hundred Pounds a year, or the trifling duties impoſed by the late act? Surely every man on this continent muſt perceive, that they are eſtabliſhed for the care of a* NEW SYSTEM OF REVENUE, *which is but now begun.*

† "*Dira cælæno,*" &c. Virgil, Æneid 3.

PHILADELPHIA.

A MESSAGE *from the* GOVERNOR *to the* ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

MY verbal Meſſage, of *Saturday* laſt, contained the Reaſons why your written Meſſage, of the 13th Inſtant, remained ſo long unanſwered. And I now take the Opportunity of expreſſing the Pleaſure it gives me, to find you truly ſenſible of the Neceſſity there is of removing thoſe perverſe and obſtinate People, who, contrary to the Faith of Treaties, and in Contempt of his Majeſty's Orders, have ſettled themſelves, within the Bounds of this Province, on Lands as yet unpurchaſed of the *Indians*.

It would afford me the higheſt Pleaſure, not only to make the *Indians* eaſy in this Particular, which I underſtand, from the beſt Authority, is the principal Cauſe of their preſent Diſcontent, but to give them ample Satisfaction for every paſt or future Injury offered to them in this Government. As to the barbarous Murders of the *Indians* at *Coneſtogoe* and *Lancaſter*, in the Year 1763, no Man can be more ſenſible than I am, that they are Crimes of ſo black a Dye as to admit of no Aggravation, or more deſirous of bringing the Perpetrators of thoſe Villainies to the Puniſhment they ſo juſtly merit: And I have alſo the Satisfaction to know, that every vigorous Step was taken by me, on that melancholy Occaſion, which the Law would warrant. For the better ſecuring of the Public from any further Attempts of thoſe audacious People, the Aſſembly, at my Inſtance, extended to this Province, the Riot-Act of the Firſt of *George* the Firſt.---I did not loſe a Moment's Time in writing to the Magiſtrates of *Lancaſter*, *York* and *Cumberland*, commanding and enjoining them, in the warmeſt Terms, to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to diſcover and apprehend the Offenders; and by a Proclamation iſſued by me at the ſame Time, very high Rewards were offered to thoſe who ſhould make ſuch Diſcoveries. It is greatly to be lamented, that thoſe Meaſures were not attended with the Succeſs ſo much deſired and expected from them. No one could be found who had Virtue or Reſolution enough to give the Officers of Juſtice any Information in the Matter; to which it is owing, and not to the Debility of the Government, that Juſtice has not long ſince overtaken the Murderers. The Orders I then gave, and the Rewards offered, were not limited to any Time, but ſtill carry with them the ſame Obligations and Inducements they ever had. In my Station, I conceive nothing more can be done, without doing an Act of Violence to the Conſtitution, which commits the immediate Adminiſtration of Juſtice wholly to the Magiſtracy: And I am perſuaded, Gentlemen, that you are the laſt Perſons who would adviſe me to extend my Power, in any Caſe, beyond the Bounds preſcribed by the Laws of the Land.

I have heretofore taken Occaſion to urge to Sir *William Johnſon*, the Neceſſity of eſtabliſhing a general Boundary with the *Indians*, and ſhall take the earlieſt Opportunity of communicating to his Excellency General *Gage*, and Sir *William Johnſon*, that Part of your Meſſage relative to the compleating with the *Indians* an Agreement reſpecting ſuch a Boundary: But at the ſame Time, I think myſelf obliged, in Juſtice to thoſe worthy Gentlemen, to acquaint you, that to my certain Knowledge, it is not owing to them that this Cauſe of Complaint and Uneaſineſs in the *Indians* has not been long ago removed.

January 25, 1768. JOHN PENN.

A MESSAGE *to the* GOVERNOR *from the* ASSEMBLY.

May it pleaſe your HONOUR,

THE firſt Intelligence received by this Houſe, of the Perſons ſettling on the *Indian* Lands within the Bounds of this Province, was communicated in your Meſſage of *January* the Fifth, and his Excellency General *Gage*'s Letter. The Removal of theſe obſtinate People, who have violated the Faith of Treaties, and diſregarded his Majeſty's Proclamation, appeared to us ſo immediately neceſſary to the Safety of the Colony, that we complied, with all poſſible Diſpatch, with the Meaſure recommended by the General for that Purpoſe: And we are pleaſed that this Part of our Conduct has met with your Approbation.

But at the ſame Time, it gives us much Concern to find, that in another Reſpect we do not ſeem to have been ſo fortunate. From good Information we are convinced, that the barbarous Maſſacre committed on the *Indians* at *Coneſtogoe* and *Lancaſter*, was one of the Cauſes of the *Indian* Diſcontent. To remove which, by ſatisfying the Natives of the Juſtice of the Government, and to ſupport that Authority which can alone enſure Safety to the People, by deterring the Wicked from the Perpetration of the like heinous Offences, we intreated your Honour, "that diligent "and ſpeedy Inquiſition ſhould be made after the atrocious Of-"fenders."---In Anſwer to which you are pleaſed to tell us, "that in your Station, you conceive nothing more can be done, "without doing an Act of Violence to the Conſtitution, which "commits the immediate Adminiſtration of Juſtice to the Ma-"giſtracy."---We well know that the immediate Adminiſtration of Juſtice, by the Conſtitution, is veſted in the Magiſtracy; and we aſſure your Honour, that you are not miſtaken, in thinking, "that we are the laſt Perſons who would adviſe you to extend "your Power, in any Caſe, beyond the Bounds preſcribed by "Law." But while we wiſh to have your Authority properly confined, we ſhould be wanting in our Duty to the People, if we were not equally deſirous to ſee it exerted to its legal Extent, whenever their Security demands it; which we are perſuaded has not been done on this important Occaſion. Murders have been long ſince committed, and the Offenders are not yet apprehended; nor, as we have ever underſtood, has a ſingle Warrant been iſſued for the Purpoſe: Murders perpetrated at Noon-Day, in a populous Borough, before a Number of Spectators, and yet, as it is ſaid, the Names of the Criminals remain undiſcovered. There is a manifeſt Failure of Juſtice ſomewhere. From whence can it ariſe? Not from the Laws----they are adequate to the Offence. It muſt then be either from a *Debility*, or inexcuſable Neglect, in the executive Part of Government, to put thoſe Laws in Execution. And we hope your Honour will excuſe us, when we ſay, that it is the peculiar Province of a Ruler, and, "without Violence to the Conſtitution," he may, and ought to ſuperintend the Adminiſtration of the Laws, ſo far, at leaſt, as to ſee that the Magiſtracy faithfully diſcharge their Duty, and to remove thoſe who are neglectful thereof.

But you are pleaſed to tell us, that "you did not loſe a Mo-"ment's Time in writing to the Magiſtrates of *Lancaſter*, *York*, "and *Cumberland*; commanding them to uſe their utmoſt Endea-"vours, to diſcover and apprehend the Offenders; and by your "Proclamation, high Rewards were offered to thoſe who ſhould "make ſuch Diſcoveries." Thus much we believe was done, and no more, as we have ever heard of. But were not thoſe Letters altogether diſregarded, and your Proclamation treated with the utmoſt Contempt? For did even thoſe Magiſtrates, who reſided in the Borough at that Time, iſſue a Subpœna, or ſend for a Perſon, among the numerous Spectators, to give Information of the Offenders? Was the Sheriff, then dwelling in the Borough, and whoſe particular Duty ſhould have led him to have given Oppoſition to the horrid Act, or the Workhouſe-keeper, under whoſe Care the unhappy Victims were placed by the Magiſtrates, ever examined, or called on to diſcover them? Or has an Inqueſt been held on the Bodies, or the leaſt judicial Inquiry made by the Coroner into the Cauſe, or after the Authors of this unfortunate Cataſtrophe. And although there was a Number of his Majeſty's Troops quartered in the Borough at this *very Time*, and ready to lend their Aſſiſtance, did the Officers of Juſtice call on them to give their Aid in protecting the miſerable Sufferers? Under theſe Circumſtances, can it appear poſſible to a rational Mind, if the Magiſtrates had exerted their Authority, when the Offence was committed, or at any Time ſince, that the Perpetrators of ſo flagrant a Crime, *in ſo public a Manner*, could remain undiſcovered, and elude the Efforts of Juſtice?

Your Honour adds, "That every Meaſure was taken by you, "on that melancholy Occaſion, which the Law would warrant." You wrote Letters indeed, and iſſued a Proclamation.---But we apprehend, on an Occaſion ſo intereſting to the public Safety, and Reputation of the Government, more might, and ought to have been done. The Aſſembly, then ſitting, requeſted that you would "order the Sheriff, Coroner, and Magiſtrates of the Bo-"rough to come down, and give you the beſt Information that could "be obtained, of the Perſons concerned in theſe Violences." Were thoſe Officers ever called on to give you the "Information," or to account for their *indolent* Conduct? If they were, did they ever aſſign good and ſufficient Reaſons in their Juſtification? And if they did not, ſhould not they have been *immediately* removed from thoſe Places of public Truſt, which they had ſo groſly abuſed, and more worthy Men placed in their Stations? Thus far, at leaſt, *the Law would have warranted* your Conduct; nor would you have been juſtly chargeable with not having performed your Duty, or "doing an Act of Violence to the Conſtitution."

"We lament with your Honour, "that the Meaſures you "purſued to diſcover the Offenders, were not attended with "Succeſs." But we cannot think that it was owing ſo much to a Want of "Virtue or Reſolution" in the People, as to a Neglect of Duty in the Officers of Government. Many Motives might induce the former to be inactive, and very probably, the unparallelled Inactivity of the Magiſtrates, was not the leaſt. But nothing ought, nor can vindicate the latter, who were under the moſt ſolemn Obligations for the Performance of their Truſt.

Your Honour is pleaſed further to obſerve, "That the Orders "you then gave, and the Rewards offered, were not limited to "any time, but ſtill carry with them the ſame Obligations and "Inducements they ever had." The Contempt with which your Proclamations were treated, without the leaſt Notice taken of that Treatment, and the unpardonable Diſobedience in the Magiſtracy to thoſe Orders ever ſince, convince us of the Truth of your Aſſertion. And yet, could we be ſo happy, as to perſuade you to exert your Power and Influence with the Magiſtracy, who hold their Commiſſions *during your Pleaſure*, by commanding them to ſend for, and examine the Witneſſes, who were preſent at the bloody Scene, and at the ſame Time aſſuring them, that nothing leſs than a faithful Diſcharge of their Duty, ſhould ſkreen them from your Reſentment, and ſecure to them a Continuance in their Offices; and moreover, to renew your Proclamation, offering a generous Reward, of not leſs than *Five Hundred Pounds*, to the Informers, which this Houſe will moſt chearfully enable you to pay, and aſſure them of your Protection, we have not the leaſt Doubt, but that thoſe Murderers will be diſcovered and apprehended.

We truſt, your Honour will not think us too importunate in this momentous Affair, in which, we conceive, the future Safety of the People, and the Honour of the Government, are moſt intimately concerned; for you will be pleaſed to conſider, of how much Conſequence to both it is, that the Authors of Crimes of ſo "black a Dye" ſhould be ſtrictly puniſhed. It is, in all Probability, owing to the Encouragement, ariſing from the Impunity with which thoſe Criminals have been permitted to eſcape, that the ſubſequent Murders in this Province have been committed.---Had exemplary Puniſhment been inflicted on the Offenders in the firſt Inſtance, it is more than probable, that the Tranſgreſſors in the ſecond, would have been deterred from the Perpetration of the like Offences. But ſhould Men, who have bid Defiance to the *executive Powers of Government*, and ſo audaciouſly trampled on its *Authority*, be allowed to remain in the Province *longer* unpuniſhed; we are very apprehenſive, that the Perſons of the Inhabitants will not be ſafe from their violent Attempts, the Tranſition being eaſy from the Murder of *Indians*, under the Protection of Government, to the Murder of the *Subject*, nor will the Colony be ſecured from the Calamities attending a War with the Natives, occaſioned by theſe repeated Inſults, offered to the Perſons of their People.

Beſides, it is undoubtedly the ſoundeſt Policy to do Juſtice to the *Indians*, without which the Government can never, with any Propriety, demand a Satisfaction from them for the Murders we have Reaſon to believe they have lately committed on ſeveral of our People. It therefore behoves the Government to exert itſelf in a Matter ſo intereſting to the Province; and having done that Right to the *Indians*, which they expect from us, we requeſt your Honour would take the neceſſary Steps to obtain the like Juſtice from them, for the Outrages they have committed, in Violation of the Treaties of Friendſhip ſubſiſting between us.

We are obliged to the Governor for his Intention "to take the "earlieſt Opportunity of communicating our Sentiments to His "Excellency General *Gage*, and Sir *William Johnſon*," relative to the Boundary. But, at the ſame Time, we beg Leave to aſſure you, that we never entertained the leaſt Thought, that it was "owing "to thoſe worthy Gentlemen, that the Cauſe of Complaint and "Uneaſineſs in the *Indians* has not been long ago removed." And we hope, there is nothing in our Meſſage that could give you any Reaſon to ſuſpect it. On the contrary, the ſteady and uniform Attention ever diſcovered by them to the Peace and Safety of the Colonies, convinces us, that nothing in their Power has been, or will be wanting, to remove every Foundation of *Indian* Diſcontent. *Signed by Order of the Houſe,*

JOSEPH GALLOWAY, *Speaker.*

February 5, 1768.

A MESSAGE *to the* GOVERNOR *from the* ASSEMBLY.

May it pleaſe your HONOUR,

WE are obliged to you for laying before the Houſe, the Accounts you have received relating to the unprovoked Maſſacre of the *Indians* on *Middle Creek*. The Intelligence, you have given us, of the Murderers being apprehended, affords us great Satisfaction. But we cannot help being ſurprized at the raſh and inſolent Conduct of ſome of the inferior Magiſtrates in *Cumberland* (which appears from their own Letters) in combining to diſobey the King's Proceſs. Inſtead of permitting the Sheriff to bring down the Offenders to this City, as by the Warrant expreſly commanded, they have preſumed to commit them to *Carliſle* Goal, and thereby prevented his obeying the Precept.

No Motives whatever, we conceive, can juſtify or countenance thoſe Gentlemen, in not only thus ſuperceding the Proceſs of the Chief Juſtice, but acting in open Contempt of your Orders. We therefore think it our Duty to preſs your Honour to take the moſt effectual Meaſures to enforce an immediate and punctual Obedience to the King's Writ, and to call the Magiſtrates to an Account for their extraordinary Behaviour; and ſhould they be incapable of giving you Satisfaction in that Point, to remove them from their Offices: Nor do we think the Neglect of Duty in the Sheriff and Coroner of that County ſhould paſs unnoticed. For ſhould ſuch a daring Inſult on the Powers of Government be permitted, by thoſe who ought to ſupport them, to go unpuniſhed, or at leaſt unaccounted for, it cannot fail, in the End, to involve the Province in Confuſion, and ſubvert all Order and Authority. *Signed by Order of the Houſe,*

JOSEPH GALLOWAY, *Speaker.*

February 2, 1768.

A MESSAGE *from the* GOVERNOR *to the* ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

FROM a Senſe of the great Inconvenience attending Differences between the Branches of a Legiſlative Body, I have, ever ſince I had the Honour to preſide in this Government, carefully avoided doing any Thing to interrupt a good Underſtanding with the Aſſemblies of this Province. And it is not without great Concern, Gentlemen, I am now reduced to the Neceſſity of telling you, that the Strain of your Meſſage of the Fifth Inſtant, is not only indecent and unbecoming, but indicates a Spirit prevailing among you, very ill ſuited to the preſent critical Situation of our public Affairs, which particularly demands Unanimity in our Councils, and the joint Exerciſe of the greateſt Wiſdom and Prudence.

The averting an *Indian* War, and the ſad Effects of it, were agreed to be our principal Object at the Opening of this Seſſions. I laid before you the Cauſes of *Indian* Diſcontents, communicated to me by Letters from his Excellency General *Gage*, and Sir *William Johnſon*, in order that adequate legal Remedies might be applied to remove them.

The two only Cauſes of Complaint I find mentioned in theſe Letters, are the Intruſion of our People on the *Indian* Lands, "not only without their Conſent, but in Contradiction to their "warmeſt Remonſtrances, and the Endeavours that have been "uſed to remove them, and the Inſults and hoſtile acts they "have received from the Frontier People, chiefly from thoſe of "*Virginia*." Yet not content with the Cauſes pointed out by thoſe Gentlemen, who are certainly beſt acquainted with *Indian* Affairs, you proceeded, it ſeems, to inveſtigate others.------I would charitably hope, that theſe Inquiries were not taken up rather with a View to diſtract our Councils, than to remove the preſent Cauſes of *Indian* Diſſatisfactions.

The Murder of the *Indians* at *Lancaſter*, in the Year 1763 (of which no Man has a greater Deteſtation than myſelf) was inſiſted on, in your Meſſage of the 13th of *January*, as one of the principal Cauſes of the preſent Diſcontent among the *Indians*.---I muſt confeſs, I am at a Loſs to conjecture on what Intelligence you found your Opinion in this Particular; but this I well know, that the *Six Nations*, upon Sir *William Johnſon*'s laying before, and explaining to them this Affair, at my Requeſt, in the Year 1764, were ſo far ſatisfied, that they received Belts from him on the Occaſion, and ſuffered him to cover the Graves of their deceaſed Brethren, according to their Cuſtom; ſince which I have never heard that they have expreſſed any Diſſatisfaction to him on this Account.---Taking it for granted however, that this is one Cauſe of *Indian* Complaint, you go on in your Meſſage to adviſe my ordering ſpeedy and diligent Inquiſition to be made after thoſe Murderers, from an Opinion, that the preſent Tranquility of the Province afforded a more favourable Opportunity of diſcovering and bringing them to Juſtice, than the tumultuous State of it at the Time of the Tranſaction. Before I could anſwer that Meſſage, I received the melancholy Tidings of the Murder of the *Indians*, on *Middle Creek*, committed by *Frederick Stump*, and his Servant, the 10th of *January*. This laſt inhuman Butchery, perpetrated at a Time, when the Minds of the *Indians* were already inflamed with the Injuries complained of in the above Letters, appeared very likely to be attended with immediate Acts of Hoſtility on their Part.---My Duty, therefore, required that I ſhould give that ſpeedy and cloſe Attention to this unhappy Caſe, which ſo important a Matter demanded, to avert, if poſſible, the impending Miſchief; and I contented myſelf with returning you a ſhort Anſwer to your firſt Meſſage, letting you know, in general, what Steps I had taken to diſcover and bring to Juſtice, thoſe who had been concerned in the *Lancaſter* Murders.

The late audacious Reſcue of *Stump*, and his Servant, from *Carliſle* Goal, has involved us in new Difficulties and Diſtreſs.---Yet in the Midſt of my Solicitude on theſe intereſting Matters, and whilſt I am earneſtly engaged in taking the beſt Meaſures my own Judgment, or that of my Council, can ſuggeſt, to extricate the Public from theſe accumulated Evils, and to regain the Priſoners, which is moſt certainly our firſt Object, and principal Concern, I am, it ſeems, called upon by you, in a Manner the moſt extraordinary, to vindicate myſelf, and, as it were, arraigned by you, for neglecting the Duties of my Station, relative to the Murders committed upwards of four Years ago; and you again preſs upon me the iſſuing new Proclamations, offering higher Rewards for apprehending the Authors of them.----This Conduct of yours, in my Opinion, Gentlemen, is not leſs unkind and indecent towards me, than imprudent, with reſpect to our preſent Purſuit, for Reaſons which muſt occur to you, on cool and diſpaſſionate Reflection, though they are ſuch as are altogether improper to be made public at this particular Juncture.---From Motives, founded in the public Good, I was induced to defer the giving you, at firſt, an immediate Anſwer to the Requiſition made with regard to the Renewal of Inquiries after the Perpetrators of the *Lancaſter* Murder, and indeed to poſtpone at laſt the Conſideration of that Matter to a more proper Seaſon.

Should what I have ſaid, remove any Prejudices you may too precipitately have taken up againſt me in the Courſe of this Seſſions, it will give me Pleaſure; be that as it may, Gentlemen, I ſhall have that Satisfaction which attends every Man conſcious of his own Integrity and good Intentions.----I ſhall be glad of your Advice and Aſſiſtance whenever the public Intereſt, and the Exigency of Affairs, require it; but, at the ſame Time, I ſhall expect that you will not dictate to me in Matters which relate to the executive Powers of Government.

February 8, 1768. JOHN PENN.

HALIFAX, December 24.

It is reported that the Right Hon. Lord William Campbell, our Governor, is appointed to the government of New-York, in the room of Sir Henry Moore, Bart. who reſigns.

BOSTON, *January* 25.

Since the arrival of the laſt mail, it has been reported, that the political publications in the papers of this town, in Auguſt and September laſt, are greatly reſented in London.

We hear that at the late meeting of the inhabitants of this town, the ſcheme propoſed by the committee for employing the poor women and children of this town, was unanimouſly agreed to; and that the thanks of the town were voted the committee for their ſervices.

We can inform the public, that millſtones and grindſtones, equal, if not ſuperior, to Britiſh, are now to be had among ourſelves, in ſuch quantities as will diſcourage any import of the latter; and that our lapidaries may be ſoon ſupplied with beryls, topaz, amethyſts, garnets, chriſtals, &c. &c. found in New-England; ſamples of the ſeveral ſorts in the rough having been ſhewn upon change, and ſeveral rings embelliſhed with the ſame ſorts cut here, have been ſold to gentlemen of taſte, who eſteem them not inferior to what is imported from England---Experiments have alſo been made in pieces of marble, taken from our eaſtern quarries, by a gentleman of ingenuity in this town, which is found to have all the good qualities of the marble brought us from the Mediterranean.

The manufacturer of the paper upon which our news was printed for 18 months paſt, has acquainted us, that the inhabitants of the ſeveral towns are now ſo intent upon ſaving the rags for his mills, that he now receives more tons than he did hundreds, before the bounty was given by the B----h P---l---t.

The preſent ſpirit of the people of the colonies to invent and promote manufactures, is ſuch, and the late diſcoveries ſo many and important, as may lead us to hope that providence intends great things in ſome future time for this at preſent diſtreſſed and burthened continent.

We hear the towns of Chelmsford, Weſford, Groton, Harvard, Aſhley, Eaſton, Wareham and Medway, have unanimouſly come into the late regulations reſpecting œconomy, &c.

One of the firſt Things done by the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the preſent Seſſion of the General Court, as appears by their printed Journals, was the Appointment of a Committee to conſider the State of the Province. The Charter of the Province, and divers antient Acts of Parliament, eſtabliſhing the Rights of Subjects, were read in the Houſe; as well as the late Acts of Parliament eſtabliſhing a Revenue in America, and the Commiſſions of the Gentlemen appointed Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms reſiding here. The aforementioned Committee reported to the Houſe a Letter to their Agent Mr. De Berdt, which, after long Deliberation and Debate, was accepted by a large Majority. Afterwards the ſame Committee reported a humble Petition to his Majeſty, which was in like Manner accepted; as were alſo Letters to divers of the Britiſh Nobility, upon the important Subject of a Taxation of the Colonies, without any Poſſibility of their having a Repreſentation in the Britiſh Parliament. We are told by ſome Gentlemen who have attended in the Gallery, that this Matter is treated in the Houſe with the greateſt Seriouſneſs. It is hoped that the Colonies will be united in their humble Supplications to his Majeſty for Relief; as there is a greater

Encouragement to hope for Succeſs, ſince by the Publication in the laſt Week's Papers, it appears that the Sentiments of the greateſt Lawyer in the Nation are in their Favour.

Next Tueſday is aſſigned by the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives to conſider of what Applications may be proper to make to the other Colonies, to join in ſimilar Addreſſes for Relief from our preſent Burdens and Grievances.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of Family, Fortune and great Abilities, in a remote Southern Colony, to his Friend in this Town, dated December 5, 1767.

DEAR SIR,

"*The Liberties of our common Country appear to me to be at this Moment expoſed to the moſt imminent Danger. But whenever the Cauſe of American Freedom is to be vindicated, I look towards the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay. She muſt, as ſhe has hitherto done, firſt kindle the ſacred Flame that on ſuch Occaſions muſt warm and illuminate this Continent. Words are wanting to expreſs my Senſe of the Vigilance, Perſeverance, Spirit, Prudence, Reſolution and Firmneſs, with which your Province has diſtinguiſhed herſelf in our unhappy Times. May GOD ever grant her noble Labours a ſucceſsful Iſſue. Our Cauſe is a Cauſe of the higheſt Dignity. It is nothing leſs than to maintain the Liberty with which Heaven itſelf hath made us free. I hope it will not be diſgraced in any Colony by a ſingle raſh Step. We have conſtitutional Methods of ſeeking Redreſs, and they are the beſt Methods.*"

NEWPORT, February 1.

The town of New-London, at a meeting on the 31ſt ult. agreed upon meaſures, for promoting frugality and manufactures, ſimilar to thoſe lately voted by this town, &c.

NEW-YORK, February 1.

We hear, that the Ferry-boat at the Blazing-Star, in paſſing over from thence on Thurſday night laſt, for Staten-Iſland, with ſix paſſengers, three horſes, and two boatmen, was drove by the violence of the wind on to a ſmall iſland of marſh in the mouth of the Freſh-Kills, not far diſtant from the ferry; where the boat ſunk, and the three horſes were loſt; the people continued in a dreadful ſituation all that very cold night: When they were taken off next morning, two of them were periſhed, and the others ſo froze, that it is doubtful whether any of them will ever recover. We cannot yet learn the names of the ſufferers, except Thompſon the ſtage-waggoner.

PHILADELPHIA, February 11.

Extract of a Letter from Carliſle, containing a full Account of the Taking and Reſcue of Frederick Stump.

"Captain William Patterſon, lately in the Provincial Service, now living on Juniata, about 20 Miles from Frederick Stump's, hearing of the Murder committed by him and his Servant, on the Bodies of a Number of Indians, engaged 19 Men, at Two Shillings and Six-pence per Diem, Wages, to go with him to take them.---On their Approach, Stump fled to the Woods; but Patterſon pretended to the People in the Houſe, that he came there to get Stump to go with them and kill the Indians at the Great-Iſland.----This Decoy had the deſired Effect.----Some one went out, found and brought Stump to the Houſe.----On his coming in, Patterſon arreſted, bound, and brought him, with his Servant (John Ironcutter) without Delay, to Carliſle Goal, where he was lodged on Saturday Evening, the 23d ult. the Court juſt then concluding, all the Juſtices were in Town.---The Monday Morning following, the Sheriff was preparing to carry him to Philadelphia, agreeable to the expreſs Mandate of the Chief Juſtice's Warrant.----But a Doubt aroſe amongſt the Juſtices and Town's People, as is pretended, whether the Sheriff had a Right to remove him, he being committed to their Goal by two Juſtices (Armſtrong and Miller)----But the Truth was, they apprehended a Deſign to try him at Philadelphia, though the Chief Juſtice's Warrant expreſly commanded that he ſhould be brought down for Examination----and thereupon the Sheriff was directed not to proceed in his Duty.

"Wedneſday ſeveral Juſtices again met, to conſult about ſending him down----while they were conſulting, about 40 of the Country aſſembled, and marched near the Town, declaring they would take him out of Goal, as they underſtood he was to be taken to Philadelphia. A Gentleman adviſed them not to go into Town, but ſend in two of their Party, to know the Sentiments of the Magiſtrates on that Head. The two Meſſengers came into Town, and received Aſſurances from the Magiſtrates and Sheriff, that Stump ſhould not be ſent to Philadelphia, but receive his Trial at Carliſle.----Upon which the Meſſengers returned, and the Company diſperſed, and went to their reſpective Dwellings.

"Thus Matters quietly reſted until Friday, when a Company from Shearman's Valley (about 15 Miles from Carliſle) and Stump's Neighbourhood, aſſembled, and came near the Town, about 8 of whom came in by Couples; the firſt two that entered the Priſon, aſked the Goaler for a Dram, or ſome Liquor; which he went to get for them, and when he brought it, the others entered.---They directly drew a Cutlas, and preſented a Piſtol, ſwearing they would kill him, if he reſiſted, or made the leaſt Noiſe; the ſame Care was taken as to the Goaler's Wife.----Immediately came up the general Company, of about 60 armed Men, and ſurrounded the Goal.---The Rioters within had a Sledge, Crowbar, and Ax, with which (as ſome ſay) they broke the inner Goal Door, while others aſſert, that they had procured the Keys of the Dungeon, from a Girl in the Goal.----They proceeded down to the Dungeon where Stump lay handcuffed, the Chain, which faſtened him to the Floor, having been taken off two Days before. They then brought him up. In the mean Time came the Sheriff, Colonel John Armſtrong, Robert Miller, Eſq; and Parſon Steel, who were admitted within the Circle of the armed Men round the Goal, but not knowing of the others being within, went on the Steps of the Goal, and declared they would defend it with their Lives: By this Time thoſe within came with Stump to the Door---the Sheriff ſeizing him, one of the Men made a Thruſt at him with his Cutlas, which paſſed cloſe by his Throat, and immediately the whole Body ſurrounded the Sheriff and Juſtices, and carried them to the Middle of the Street, but happily did not touch a Hair of their Heads, and went off with Stump, greatly ſhouting.---But firſt took him to a Smith, whom they obliged to cut off his Irons, and then departed with him.

"After they left the Town, Parſon Steel, Parſon Boocher, a German, and ſeveral others, followed them about two Miles, perſuading them to bring back the Priſoner.----About one Half of the Company agreed, that if the Sheriff and Juſtices would give proper Security that Stump ſhould not be taken to Philadelphia, they would bring him back.----Mr. Steel and the others returned to the Sheriff and Juſtices, and told them what had paſſed. The Sheriff and Juſtices immediately went after them, and overtook about one Half of the Company,----but the reſt, with Stump, were gone over the Hills to Shearman's Valley.

"Some of them declared they would give Mr. Patterſon the Intereſt of his Two Hundred Pounds Reward, which ſhould not be of any Service to him, and great Danger is now apprehended to his Perſon and Property, for his upright and ſpirited Behaviour in the Cauſe of Virtue and his Country.

"*N. B.* John Ironcutter was alſo reſcued and carried off with Stump."

By a Gentleman who left Carliſle laſt Thurſday, we are informed, that the Sheriff, Clergy, Magiſtrates, and ſeveral other reputable Inhabitants, had been to Shearman's Valley, among the People that reſcued Frederick Stump, and repreſented to them the Conſequences of their Conduct, in ſuch a Manner, that they ſeemed convinced of their Error, and promiſed to deliver him up in three Days; and that it was expected they would bring him back as laſt Friday Night.

By another Gentleman, arrived ſince from Lancaſter County, we are informed, that the Inhabitants on the Frontiers were ſo alarmed at what had happened, that many of them had left their Places: And that Captain Patterſon being threatened by the Reſcuers of Stump, was obliged to keep a Guard in his Houſe Night and Day.

Extract of a Letter from Lancaſter, February 5, 1768.

"The Inhabitants on our Frontiers, are much afraid of an Indian War. I ſaw a Man this Day, who told me, that ſome Indians came to the Houſe of his Neighbour, at the Mouth of Juniata, and told him, that it would be beſt for the Inhabitants thereabouts to fly that Country, unleſs they choſe to be ſcalped, as they (the Indians) in leſs than two Moons, as they expreſſed it, would come among them there for that Purpoſe; this was ſome Weeks before Stump killed the Indians. The ſame Man further told me, that he had traded amongſt the Indians for many Years, and not a Winter paſſed in that Time, in which Multitudes of them were not ſeen amongſt the White People, which was not the Caſe this Winter, and which he ſays is an infallible Sign of an Indian War. He likewiſe ſaid, that in Conſequence of the Declaration of the Indians, about 150 of the Frontier Inhabitants are come, and coming to this Side of the Saſquehanna, with all their Houſhold Goods and Cattle. This is an undoubted Truth."

Since our laſt came to Town, Captain Robertſon, late of the Sloop Sally and Betſey, of this Port, who informs, that on the 17th of October he ſailed from the Bay of Honduras, loaded with Logwood for this Place; that on the 22d of November, being then in Soundings, a moſt violent Gale of Wind came on, attended with a very high Sea; that on the 23d, as he was lying to under a Ballance reefed Mainſail, he ſhipped a heavy Sea, which hove the Veſſel on her Beam Ends, carried away his Main Boom, Gaff, Companion, Binnacle, Compaſſes, Tiller, Quarter-deck Rails, Stanchions, &c. ſtove his Starboard Quarter, and ſtove the Boat and Cabouſe all to Pieces; waſhed the Jibb from the Boltſprit, though it was handed, and left the Veſſel a mere Wreck; in this Situation ſhe lay till the Mainſail gave way, when ſhe righted, having near 6 Feet Water in the Hold; two of the Hands were alſo waſhed overboard, one of whom was drowned; that they immediately got to work at the Pumps, but they ſoon choaked, ſo that it was 16 Hours before they got her free, during which they hove upwards of 25 Tons of Logwood overboard, when he received a violent Contuſion in his left Arm, and one of his People was ſo much bruiſed, as rendered them incapable of giving any Aſſiſtance; that every thing in the Cabin was overſet and broke to Pieces, among the reſt the only ſpare Compaſs remaining; that the Gale continued till the 26th, and the Veſſel frequently ſhipping Seas, obliged them to keep one Pump, and ſometimes both, conſtantly going; in this Condition, without Sails or Compaſs, the Schooner Fox, Captain David Mumford, luckily hove in Sight, and about Eleven o'Clock that Night took them on board, and carried them to Barbados.----When Captain Robertſon left the Wreck, ſhe had 6 Feet Water in her Hold, and the Crew were ſo much fatigued with Pumping, that it was merely impoſſible for them to have held out above 12 Hours longer.

Captain Peel, from Cork, on the 31ſt of October, in Lat. 43: 31, Long. 32: 55, ſpoke a Sloop, Captain Engliſh, from Cork for Halifax, 25 Days out.---Nov. 25, in Lat. 39: 12, Long. 57: 12, ſpoke the Ship Royal Charlotte, from Jamaica for London, 40 Days out.---Jan. 1, in Lat. 36: 12, Long. 72: 43, ſpoke a Ship, Captain Turner, from Jamaica for Maryland, and as he was endeavouring to get ſome Proviſions from her, of which he was in Want, the Ship ran foul of him, ſtove in his Bow, carried away his Cathead and Fore-Chains, and did him other Damage; at the ſame time two of his Lads, thinking the Veſſel would ſink, attempted to get on board the Ship, when one of them fell into the Sea, and was drowned.----On the 3d, about 20 Leagues from the Land, he ſpoke a Brig, Captain Fletcher, from Maryland for Marſeilles; and the General Wolfe, Captain M'Lane, from Virginia for Londonderry, three Days out, all well.

The Belfaſt Packet, Captain Robinſon, from Belfaſt; and Captain Marſhall, from Antigua, arrived here on Tueſday laſt.

Lord ROSEHILL, Son of the Right Hon. the Earl of NORTHESK, came Paſſenger with Captain Appleton from London.

The Charity Sermons that ſhould have been preached at Chriſt-Church and St. Peters, were put off till next Sunday, on Account of the Rector's Indiſpoſition. Theſe Sermons are intended not only for the Relief of the Priſoners in the Goal of this City, but likewiſe for the Aſſiſtance of ſuch as belong to theſe Congregations, who, as well as the Priſoners, are, at this Seaſon, in Want of the Neceſſaries of Life.

ARRIVALS.

From Philadelphia. Captains Miller, Davidſon, and Harvey, at Jamaica; Roſs, Miller, Davidſon, and Simmons, at Antigua; Gregory, Leech, Callender, Moore, and Graham, at St. Chriſtophers; Allen at the Grenades; Timons, at Surrinam; Chartres, in the Bay of Honduras; Adams, at Madeira; and Captain Hubbs, at Barbados.

At Antigua. Captains Crew, and Armiſtead, from Virginia; Daviſon, from New-York; Tillinghaſt, Brown, and Gardner, from Rhode-Iſland; Edgerton, and Saltonſtall, from New-London; M'Lellan, from Boſton; and Captain Ruſſell, from New-Haven.

Captain John Burrows, from Madeira; and Capain Arthur Burrows, from St. Vincents, of this Port, are arrived at Barbados.

Captain Campbell, in the Brig Conway, from Liſbon, arrived at New-York, after a Paſſage of 15 Weeks, on the ſecond of January, in Lat. 36; Long. 63, ſpoke with Captain Tucker, from this Port for Madeira.

Captain Miller, arrived at the ſame Place from Cork, on the 13th of December, ſpoke with the Ship Nelly, from Maryland for Glaſgow, out 12 Days.

And Captain Emory, alſo arrived there, in 27 Days from Dominica, but touched at St. Euſtatia, adviſes, that a Ship from the Bay for this Place, was arrived there, having been beat off the Coaſt; and that Captain Lowe, in a Sloop belonging here, was to ſail in three or four Days after him, for the Bay.

Our River is now ſo clear of Ice, that ſeveral Veſſels have come up, and others gone down.

*** The Publiſhers are much obliged for the Piece ſigned, *An American Mariner*; but as one or two Expreſſions in it are thought rather too warm, they would be glad to ſee the Author, before it is publiſhed.

*** The Piece ſigned T. T. will be in our next.

††† Left lately at the New Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, oppoſite the Jerſey Market, Some Tea, and other Things, tied up in a Handkerchief; and ſome time ago, a Piece of coarſe Handkerchiefs. The Owners are deſired to come and take them away.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

NONE.

OUTWARDS. Schooner Nancy, A. Mills, for North-Carolina. Brig Friendſhip, J. Wilſon, for Antigua.

CLEARED. Ship John, R. Collinſon, to Grenades. Ship London Packet, J. Cook, London. Brig Elizabeth, F. Faris, to Jamaica.

TO BE SOLD,

ON Saturday Evening next, at Six o' Clock, at the London Coffee-Houſe, The SHIP MOLLY, with all her Tackle, Rigging, Sails, &c. as ſhe came from Sea, and may be viewed at Meaſe's Wharff, below the Drawbridge. Her Inventory to be ſeen at the Place of Sale.

Philadelphia, Feb. 10, 1768.

Thurſday, February 11, 1768.

AT Five o'Clock this Evening, an AUCTION will be held, at the AUCTION ROOM, in Front-ſtreet; where there will be ſold, a Variety of BOOKS. †

Reading, February 8, 1768.

ALL perſons that are indebted to Huling and Paine, late of Reading, ſhopkeepers, by bond, note or book debt, are requeſted to make immediate payment to JOHN CURRIE, attorney at law, of the ſame place, who is impowered to collect the ſaid debts. Thoſe who neglect to pay after this notice, will be ſued without reſpect of perſons. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing about 264 Acres, ſituate in the County of Northampton, about 10 Miles above Eaſton, near the Weſt Branch of the River Delaware. For Terms of Sale apply to JAMES LOGAN, or to NICHOLAS WALN.

N. B. If not diſpoſed of before the Firſt Day of March Court, at Eaſton, it will then and there be ſold by public Vendue. ‡

To be LETT on SHARES, and entered any time between the 15th of March and the 1ſt of April,

A PLANTATION of about 320 acres, with cattle, horſes, and one Negroe man, 100 acres of cleared upland, 20 acres of meadow, and a good orchard. Any induſtrious honeſt man, that is uſed to ſummer and winter grain, and can be well recommended, may apply to Henry Miller, printer, or Paul Iſaac Voto, in Second-ſtreet, who will inform them of further particulars. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE BREW-HOUSE, with all the utenſils, in the borough of Lancaſter. For terms apply to William Atlee, Eſq; in Lancaſter, or to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia. 6 w. ALEXANDER STEDMAN.

Juſt imported, by

ROBERT BASS,

Apothecary, in Market-ſtreet, in the Henry Dawkins, Captain Appleton, who left London in November, and is now at Reedy-Iſland, waiting an opening of the river to get to town,

A FRESH and very fine parcel of that truly great ſpecific, JESUIT's BARK, which he will ſell in any quantity at the uſual rates; making the proper allowances to thoſe who buy it to ſell again.

By the firſt ſpring ſhips he will have a freſh and general ſupply of as good and genuine drugs as can be had in London, of which notice will be given in this paper when they arrive. †

Province of Pennſylvania, ſs.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons indebted to the Honourable Proprietaries, for Quitrents, that Attendance will be given at the Receivers Generals Office, in Philadelphia, from Tueſday, the 1ſt Day of March next, to Saturday, the 5th. At Cheſter, from the 8th to the 12th. At Pennſbury, from the 15th to the 19th. And at Lancaſter, from the 22d to the 26th inclusive, to which Places all Perſons concerned, are required to repair, and pay off their Arrears. RICHARD HOCKLEY,

Philadelphia, Feb. 9, 1768. EDMUND PHYSICK.

York Town, January 29, 1768.

WE the COMMISSIONERS of York county, do hereby give notice to all ſuch perſons as have tracts of located unimproved lands, within the ſaid county, ſince the commencement of the provincial tax, and have not cleared and paid the tax levied upon ſuch lands yearly, by the aſſeſſors of York county aforeſaid, that they are required to pay off the ſame, on or before the 1ſt day of April next. And ſuch perſons as have purchaſed ſuch located unimproved tracts of land, ſince the commencing of ſaid tax, are required in the manner aforeſaid. And whereas the owners of ſuch lands have neglected, and ſtill continue to neglect, diſcharging the tax levied upon ſuch lands, as by an act of General Aſſembly, are required to be taxed, we take this method (as we are not willing to augment charges) to inform the owners of ſuch lands, that if the foregoing is not complied with, we ſhall be neceſſitated to advertiſe ſuch lands for ſale, as the law directs. THOMAS STOCKTON, JOSEPH UPDEGRAFF, HUGH DENWODY, commiſſioners. †

TO BE SOLD,

A COMMODIOUS three Story BRICK HOUSE, and Lot of Ground, adjoining Mr. Samuel Jackſon's, next to the Brick Alley, between Front and Water-ſtreets, ſituate a little below the Drawbridge, between Spruce and Pine-ſtreets. It has two Fronts, one on Front-ſtreet, and the other on Plumb or Water-ſtreet, each Front being 14 Feet, and the Depth 40 Feet. It is in good Repair (except a few Shingles which were burnt by the Chimney of an adjoining Houſe catching-Fire, and ſhall be put on as ſoon as poſſible) and neatly painted inſide and out; the Stair-caſes and the Rooms on the firſt Floor neatly papered; the three Stories are prettily accommodated with two Cloſets to each Room, and the Garrets are neatly plaiſtered; it has a convenient Cellar Kitchen, with Arches in the Foundation Wall, for the Convenience of cutting Vaults under the Streets. Said Houſe is now in the Tenure of Mr. Richard Swan, rents at Forty Pounds per Annum, and is ſubject to a Groundrent of Forty Shillings Sterling per Annum. For Terms, apply to PHILIP WILSON, living in Front-ſtreet, between the New Coffee-houſe and Cheſtnut-ſtreet.

N. B. The one Half of the Purchaſe-money may ſtand on Mortgage and Intereſt, for what Time may be agreed on.

RICHARD TIDMARSH,

SURGEON and APOTHECARY, near the Baptiſt Meeting, oppoſite Coombe's Alley, in Second-ſtreet, has imported in the Hercules, Captain Hammet, from London,

A LARGE Aſſortment of genuine Drugs, &c. &c. Chymical and Galenical Medicines, truly prepared; ſpare Glaſs, &c. ſuitable for Apothecary's Shops; Orange Flour Water, Lavender, Hungary, Sans Pareil veritab. Eau de Luce, &c. Patent Medicines from the original Warehouſes; Sel de Seignet, a Medicine much preſcribed by the Phyſicians in England and the Weſt-Indies, as a mild efficacious Purge for tender Conſtitutions, taken diſſolved in Broth, has not the leaſt diſagreeable Taſte. All the above Articles to be ſold Wholeſale and Retail.

The Importer begs Leave to aſſure the Public, that he ſhall conſtantly be ſupplied with large Aſſortments of beſt Drugs from London, ſo that at all times they may be ſerved with what are freſh and genuine, conſiderably cheaper than elſewhere. ¶

TO be SOLD, by public Vendue, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, on the 24th of February inſtant, at the Widow Withy's, a LOT of GROUND, in the Borough of Cheſter, being a Corner Lot on James and Welch-ſtreets, containing 120 Feet Front on each Street, bounded by the ſaid Streets, the Church Ground, and a Lot late John Owen's; being a Part of the Eſtate of Charles Jones, aſſigned to us for the Uſe of his Creditors. REESE MEREDITH, JOSEPH FOX, WILLIAM FISHER, THOMAS WHARTON.

TO be SOLD, by Way of public Vendue, on the Firſt Day of March next, on the Premiſes, two valuable Plantations, or Tracts of Land, containing about 200 Acres each, ſituate and lying in Eaſt Fallowfield Townſhip, Cheſter County, about 100 Acres cleared on each Place, a large Quantity of Meadow on each Place, with good Timothy and Clover Graſs, and more may be made, under good Fence, the other Part well timbered, and the whole well watered, with a good Dwelling-houſe, Barn, and other Office Houſes on each Place. The ſaid Plantations join within a few Rods of the main Road, leading from Lancaſter to Philadelphia, two Miles from a Preſbyterian Meeting-houſe, two Miles from a Quaker-meeting, and one Mile from a Merchant Mill; the Lands lie in a healthful Situation, and a good Neighbourhood, with two good Orchards on one Place, and a large one on the other, joining with Lands of Thomas Hart, Thomas Coates, William M'Ilvaine, and others; late the Eſtate of Samuel Filſon, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

ROBERT FILSON, Adminiſtator.

N. B. The Title is indiſputable. *

CAME to the Plantation of William Melchior, in Vincent Townſhip, Cheſter County, the 22d Day of December laſt, a light bay FILLEY, ſuppoſed to be two Years old next Spring, paces and trots, has no Brand nor Ear-mark, and has been a conſiderable Time in the Neighbourhood. The Owner, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have her again.

WILLIAM MELCHIOR.

Philadelphia, February 5, 1768.

IN purſuance of an order of the Orphan's Court, on Wedneſday, the 9th day of March next, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the London Coffee-Houſe, a certain new three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the diſtrict of Southwark, in the county of Philadelphia, and on the Weſt ſide of George-ſtreet containing in breadth, on the ſaid ſtreet, 23 feet and 1 inch, and in length or depth, 100 feet, bounded eaſtward with George-ſtreet, ſouthward partly by ground of --------, and partly with the third deſcribed lot, weſtward with the lot next deſcribed, and northward with ground now or late of Henry Miller; the ſaid meſſuage or tenement is 34 feet in depth, and is compleatly finiſhed, has a piazza of 12 feet, and a good brick kitchen, two ſtories high, 17 feet and a half in depth, with a good waſh-houſe, and a good pump in the yard, the yard well paved, and encloſed with a brick wall.

Alſo one other lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the ſaid diſtrict, and on the Weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, continued Southward beyond the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, on the ſaid ſtreet, 23 feet and 1 inch, and in length or depth 100 feet; bounded Eaſtward with the above deſcribed lot, Southward partly by the fourth deſcribed lot, and partly by ground of ----------, Weſtward by the ſaid Third-ſtreet, and Northward by ground now or late of Henry Miller; with a good coach-houſe and ſtable thereon; the whole encloſed with a good brick wall, and is in good order for a garden, it having been uſed as ſuch for ſome years paſt.

Likewiſe, one other lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the ſaid diſtrict, on the North ſide of Shippen-ſtreet, containing in breadth, on the ſaid Shippen-ſtreet, 20 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet; bounded Eaſtward by ground of George Leadbetter, Southward by the ſaid Shippen-ſtreet, Weſtward by the lot next herein after deſcribed, and Northward by the firſt above deſcribed lot.

One other lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the ſaid diſtrict, and on the North ſide of ſaid Shippen-ſtreet, containing in breadth, on the ſaid ſtreet, 20 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet; bounded Eaſtward by the laſt above deſcribed lot, Southward by Shippen-ſtreet aforeſaid, Weſtward by ground formerly of Richmond Allen, late of Michael M'Entire, and Northward by the above ſecond deſcribed lot, having a good frame ſtable and coach-houſe thereon; ſubject to a ground-rent of two Spaniſh piſtoles a year, payable to Luke Morris, his heirs or aſſigns.

And, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and piece or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Paſſyunk, in the ſaid county of Philadelphia; bounded by the Paſſyunk road, and by lands late of Theodorus Lord, and Margaret Forſter, containing 8 acres and 53 perches; the ſaid piece of land is pleaſantly ſituated upon the Paſſyunk road, and very convenient to attend the Market at Philadelphia, is good land, and hath an orchard, with about 40 young apple trees thereon; the meſſuage is one ſtory high, has two good rooms on a floor, with a cellar under the whole, and there is a well of good water near the door. The whole late the real eſtate of DAVID DEWAR, late of ſaid city merchant, deceaſed; the ſale to begin at 5 o'clock in the evening.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, by applying to SUSANNAH DEWAR, in Second-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite Doctor Morgan's.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A Handſome well finiſhed brick houſe, two ſtories high, four rooms below ſtairs, and four chambers above ſtairs, beſides garrets; the rooms above and below ſtairs are genteelly papered, a large dry cellar under the whole houſe, properly divided; a convenient kitchen adjoining, with chambers above for ſervants, ſituate in King-ſtreet, in Trenton; the lot contains about 3 quarters of an acre, and extends through to Queen-ſtreet, on which are placed the ſtables. Alſo ſeveral five acre lots of meadow, orchard and paſture lands, each good of their kind, near and convenient to the town; as alſo a good houſe, and new large framed barn, with 17 acres of excellent land, 8 acres of which is garden, meadow, and orchard of beſt grafted fruit; the remaining 9 acres good woodland. Its ſituation renders it convenient for a ſhop keeper, tradeſman, &c. The purchaſer may have any of the above, on very moderate terms, and reaſonable credit given, with intereſt. ‡ 8 W. WILLIAM PIDGEON.

THE ſubſcriber intending to remove to New-York, in May next, propoſes to ſell on reaſonable terms, two fine lots of LAND, advantageouſly ſituate for a gentleman, a merchant, or a tradeſman, in the pleaſant town of PRINCETOWN, the dimenſions of each of the ſaid lots being about 55 feet in front, and 200 long, with the houſes and improvements on one of them, which lies on the corner of the Hopewell road, directly oppoſite to the College, and are as follows, viz. A large houſe, two ſtories and an half high, four rooms on a floor, with a fire place in each, all neatly and completely finiſhed, with a cellar under the whole houſe; a ſtable and gardens, a ſmall yard between the garden and the houſe, neatly paved with brick, with a well of excellent water within four feet of the kitchen. The other lot adjoins to Mr. Taylor's, is almoſt oppoſite to the College, and the beſt in the town for any gentleman inclining to build.---Whoever inclines to purchaſe, may apply to Mr. JOHN RAMSEY, merchant, in New-York, near the Fly-market, Captain WILLIAM HEYSHAM, in Water-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber in Princetown, and agree upon terms. It will be required, that one quarter of the purchaſe money be paid down, and good ſecurity given for the remainder, for which any reaſonable time of payment will be allowed. JOHN FORREST. ¶

SIX POUNDS Reward.

Salem, February 1, 1768.

RUN away, laſt night, from the Subſcriber, living in Elſenborough, Salem county, Weſt New-Jerſey, the following ſervants. WALTER LINDY, an Engliſhman, born in Wiltſhire, about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a thick well ſet fellow, freſh coloured, marked with the ſmall-pox, ſtrait black hair, ſpeaks ſomewhat on the Weſt country dialect, and is a ſtill, ſly fellow; had on, and took with him, a new light-coloured homeſpun cloth jacket, with metal buttons, lined with white half-worn blanketing, a ſhort blue ſailor's jacket, with the ſleeves taken out, blue halfthick trowſers, linen ditto, good ſhoes, with ſtrings, new footed ſtockings, two old great coats, with metal buttons, and an old check ſhirt; he came in with Captain John Simons, from Waterford, laſt fall. MARY BRIAN, an Iriſh girl, born in Dublin, middle ſized, fair complexion, dark brown hair, pretty full mouth, very talkative, and apt to get drunk, and very impudent when in drink, is about 18 or 19 years of age, and has been in the country ſome years; had on, and took with her, a blue and white ſtriped ſhort gown, ſtriped camblet ſkirt, old blue quilt, good linſey petticoat, check apron, ſtraw hat, half-worn ſhoes, good calf-ſkin pumps, and braſs buckles. They have ſundry other things, not known, and it is likely may offer ſomething for ſale, to get money to travel with. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo as their maſter may have them again, ſhall have the above reward for both; or Five Pounds for the man alone, and Twenty Shillings for the girl, paid by JOHN FIRTH. ‡

N. B. It is likely they may change their names, and paſs for man and wife, or part, and forge a paſs, as the fellow can write; all maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry them off at their peril.

Philadelphia, February 4, 1768.

To be LETT, and may be entered on the firſt day of March next,

WOODSTOCK plantation, in the Northern Liberties, near Mr. Jacob Dubree's, two miles and a half from this city. Alſo a plantation in Paſſyunk townſhip, four miles from this city, both theſe places being conveniently ſituated to attend this market. Any perſon inclining to rent either the premiſes, may know the terms by applying to PETER TURNER, jun.

MARY CRATHORNE,

Begs leave to inform the public (and particularly thoſe that were her late huſband's cuſtomers) that ſhe has removed from the houſe ſhe lately occupied in Lætitia Court, to the houſe lately occupied by Mrs. Aris, at the corner of the ſaid court, in Market-ſtreet, where ſhe continues to ſell by wholeſale and retail,

THE genuine FLOUR of MUSTARD, of different degrees of fineneſs; chocolate, well manufactured, and genuine raw and ground coffee, tea, race and ground ginger, whole and ground pepper, alſpice, London fig blue, oat groats, oatmeal, barley, rice, corks; a freſh aſſortment of ſpices, domeſtic pickles, London loaf ſugar, by the loaf or hundred weight, Muſcovado ſugars, choice raiſins by the keg or leſs quantity, beſt thin ſhell almonds, olives and capers, with ſundry other articles in the grocery way; likewiſe Madeira, Liſbon and Fyall wines in half pipes and quarter caſks, and claret in bottles.

As the articles of muſtard and chocolate are manufactured by her, at thoſe incomparable muſtard and chocolate works at the Globe mill, on Germantown road, which her late huſband went to a conſiderable expence in the erecting, and purchaſing out Benjamin Jackſon's part; and as ſhe has a large quantity of choice clean muſtard ſeed by her, and the ſingular advantage of being conſtantly ſupplied with that article, ſhe flatters herſelf, that upon timely notice, ſhe can ſupply any perſon with large quantities of the ſaid articles of muſtard and chocolate, either for exportation, or for retailing again, when a good allowance will be made, and the ſame put up in any kind of package as may beſt ſuit the buyer.

N. B. All the muſtard put up in bottles, has the above ſtamp paſted on the bottles, and alſo the paper round each pound of chocolate has the ſaid ſtamp thereon; and leaſt any perſon may be diſcouraged from bringing ſmall quantities of muſtard ſeed to her, from the ſingular advantages already mentioned, ſhe therefore informs thoſe perſons, that may either have great or ſmall quantities to diſpoſe of, that ſhe will always be ready to purchaſe of them, and give the higheſt price.

She alſo has two genteel eight day clocks, London make, with mahogony caſes, which will be diſpoſed of at a reaſonable price.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGROE WENCH, about 17 or 18 years of age. Enquire of the printers hereof. ‖

To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Bradford, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Whiteland townſhip, in the ſaid county, containing 300 acres of land, and about 100 of it cleared, about 15 acres, or upwards, of mowable meadow, and more may be made, with a dwelling houſe, barn, and orchard. ¶ EVAN JONES.

RUN away from JOHN BENNETT, hatter, at Talbot Court-houſe, Maryland, an apprentice lad, named Oliver Buſh; had on when he went away, a blue jacket, made ſailor faſhion, bearſkin breeches, a wool hat, new ſhoes. Whoever takes up and brings home the ſaid apprentice, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward. All perſons are forewarned not to harbour him at their peril.

¶ 6 W. JOHN BENNETT.

To be LETT, and may be entered on the firſt of April, for one year, or three years,

A Brick 3 ſtory houſe, commodiouſly ſituated for merchandiſe in Market-ſtreet, in the borough of Wilmington, almoſt oppoſite to Mr. Marſhall's, tavern keeper; the above houſe has a very good kitchen and oven, a chair houſe, wood houſe, and a pump of good water, with good ſtables and hay houſe; a brick ſtill houſe thereon, all in good repair, with a good garden lot adjoining thereto. For further particulars, enquire of Zechariah Ferris, tanner, living in the borough, or the ſubſcriber, in Cheſter county, Weſt Nantmell townſhip. § JOHN GRAHAM.

To be SOLD by the ſubſcribers, living on the premiſes, by way of public vendue, on the 2d day of March next,

A Plantation or tract of land, ſituate in Buckingham townſhip, Bucks county, containing 244 acres of good land, about 130 acres whereof is cleared, the remainder is well timbered, the cleared land is chiefly freſh, and in good repair, and about 10 acres of good meadow cleared, and more may be made, there are two houſes, a barn, and ſpring houſe, and other convenient buildings, with 3 bearing orchards; the ſaid plantation is convenient to different places of worſhip, but a ſmall diſtance from ſundry mills, and about 24 miles from Philadelphia. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may hear the conditions of payment at the time of ſale, which will begin at 12 o'clock on ſaid day. EDWARD HICKS, KIMBLE HICKS. †

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD brick houſe, and lot of ground, in Water-ſtreet, five doors above Market-ſtreet corner, on the bank ſide, where Richard Swan lately dwelt, four ſtories high, with a good cellar, and two rooms on a floor all the way up, and a garret; it is very convenient for a ſtore, or tavern, and letts for 40 l. a year. Alſo the ſtrong old brick houſe in Front-ſtreet, on the ſame lot, two ſtories high, and a garret, with two cellars underneath, and fire places all the way up, and a good family oven in the lower cellar; the chimnies of theſe houſes draw well, and do not ſmoke, the front houſe uſed to lett for 20 l. without the cellars, but might have 28 l. a year with a little repair, as it is as good a ſtand for a ſhop as moſt in the place; the whole lot is ſubject to Fifteen Shillings ſterl. quit-rent, and Nineteen and Eight-pence ground-rent. Whoever has a mind to purchaſe one or both theſe houſes, may apply to the ſubſcriber, know the terms of ſale, and on paying one half down, may have the other half on intereſt, giving good ſecurity, as I intend to go into ſome other way of buſineſs. The whole lot is 46 feet deep, and 15 feet front, more or leſs. RICHARD SWAN. ¶

N. B. Both houſes are inſured, and ſeveral years tax for pavement; and have half the pump near the door in Water-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

A Few Bags of PEPPER,

By JOHN COX, ſenior, in Front-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

On the 17th of March next, at Six o'Clock in the Evening, at the London Coffee-Houſe, the hereafter mentioned Houſe and Lots of Ground, being the Remainder of the Eſtate of Charles Jones, aſſigned to us for the Uſe of his Creditors, viz.

THE Houſe and Lot at the South-Eaſt Corner of Market and Third Streets, containing 25 Feet on Market-ſtreet, and 60 Feet on Third-ſtreet, now in the Tenure of Robert Baſs.

One other Lot, on the South Side of the aforeſaid Lot, containing 20 Feet, on Third-ſtreet, by 25 Feet deep.

One other Lot, on the South Side of the laſt mentioned Lot, containing 20 Feet, on Third-ſtreet, and 25 Feet deep, with a Frame Store-houſe thereon erected, now in the Tenure of Benedict Dorſey; and letts for 20 l. per annum.

Alſo a Lot of Ground, in the Northern Liberties, containing 90 Feet, on Long-Lane, by about 200 Feet, to Peg's Run, bounded on the North by Long-Lane, on the Eaſt by Joſhua Howell's Lot, on the South by Peg's Run, and on the Weſt by John Elliott's Lot; this Lot is extreamly well adapted for the erecting of a Tan-Yard on, and ſuch other Buſineſſes as require the Conveniency of a Run of Water.

And, as it is abſolutely requſite that an End be put to this Tranſaction, we hereby inform all Perſons who have any Demands againſt ſaid Charles Jones, on any Contracts made before the Third Day of May, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Sixty-three (being the Time at which ſaid Charles veſted us with his Eſtate, for the Uſe and Benefit of his then Creditors) and who have not already delivered in their Accounts, duly proved, that unleſs they deliver them in before the 17th of April next, they will be excluded from any Share or Dividend in this Eſtate, being the Time at which the Truſtees intend to ſettle the Affairs, and pay what comes into their Hands, in a rateable Proportion, among the Creditors.

REESE MEREDITH,
JOSEPH FOX,
January 15, 1767. WILLIAM FISHER,
THOMAS WHARTON.

On the firſt day of March next, at 10 o' clock in the morning, will begin the ſale, by public vendue, at Cunningham's tavern, in Allen-town, New-Jerſey, the following HOUSES, LOTS, TRACTS of LAND, and PLANTATIONS, late the eſtate of THOMAS LAWRIE, viz.

A LOT in Allen-town, containing about fifteen acres, on which are a large commodious well-finiſhed dwelling-houſe, with a kitchen and ſtore, having extraordinary good cellars under them, a garden adjoining, with a variety of roots and flowers, and a young apple orchard of the beſt grafted fruit.

One other good dwelling-houſe, pork and grain ſtore.

A plantation and tract of land, now in the tenure of John Huggins, within one mile of Allen-town, in the townſhip of Upper Freehold, containing about 200 acres, a conſiderable part of which is improved low and upland meadow, with a good dwelling-houſe, barn, orchard, and a ſpring of excellent water within a few yards of the door. This place is well watered, and eſteemed a very good farm.

A plantation and tract of land, in Upper Freehold townſhip aforeſaid, near Allen-town, containing 100 acres, or thereabouts, about 12 acres whereof is very good improved meadow, part of the remainder cleared, and is good wheat and corn land.

A tract of land, called SPRING-GARDEN, in New Windſor townſhip, within two miles of Allen-town, containing 102 acres, with a ſmall dwelling-houſe, and young apple orchard; a few acres of this land is cleared, and the remainder remarkably well timbered and watered.

A lot, containing 6 acres cedar ſwamp, on Davenport Brook, in Monmouth county,

One ditto, containing ſeven acres ditto, purchaſed of the executors of Jonathan Thomas.

One ditto, containing 12 acres, in company with William Lawrie, on Union and Wrangle Brooks, in Monmouth county.

One ditto, containing 12 acres of pine land, in ſaid county, on a ſtream of water, ſuitable for erecting a ſaw-mill, and near the mill formerly Jonathan Thomas's.

Four acres of pine land, on a bank, called MAWAY PAQUA.

A tract, containing 400 acres of good land, on Otter Creek, near Crown Point.

A right for one third of 500 acres of pine land (part of which is taken up) and ſaw-mill erected on the ſame, at Wading-river, in Burlington county.

A right to 50 acres of good land, to be taken up in the Eaſtern Diviſion of New-Jerſey.

A right to 30 acres of ditto,----------ditto,----------ditto.

A ſmall Proprietary right in the Weſtern Diviſion of ditto.

A ſtore-houſe and landing, on Croſswick's Creek, in the townſhip of Nottingham, and county of Burlington.

The conditions of purchaſe will be made known, on the day of ſale. For further particulars, enquire of SAMUEL ALLINSON, Attorney at Law, in Burlington, or JAMES and DRINKER, Merchants, in Philadelphia.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 11th day of February next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of James Nevill, the ſign of the Rainbow, in the Northern Liberties, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the north-ſide of Brown-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, containing in breadth, on ſaid ſtreet, 38 feet and an half, and on the north end of the ſame lot, 41 feet 11 inches, and in length or depth, along the eaſt-ſide of the ſame lot, 85 feet, and on the weſt-ſide thereof about 87 feet, adjoining ground of John Brown, and Garret Williams, having three wooden tenements erected thereon; late the property of Adam Williams; ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 12th day of February next, at three o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Elijah Weed, at the ſign of King George the Third, the corner of Mulberry and Fourth-ſtreets, two undivided third parts (the whole into three equal parts to be divided) of and in a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the north-ſide of Mulberry-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 17 feet, and extending thence to Apple-tree-alley, having two two-ſtory brick, and a frame meſſuage thereon erected; late the property of John Baſtick; ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 13th day of February next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Ludwick Kuhn, in Kenſington, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate in Kenſington aforeſaid, containing in breadth, on Palmer's-ſtreet, 160 feet, and in depth 190 feet, ſubject to a ground-rent of 4 l. Pennſylvania currency, per annum; late the property of John Haſſelwanger, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

On board the Schooner Charming Nancy, lying at Hamilton's wharff,

A QUANTITY of beſt FALL MACKRELL, HERRINGS, pickled and dry COD FISH. ¶

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February 18, 1768. NUMB. 2043.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

LETTERS from a FARMER *in* PENNSYLVANIA, *to the Inhabitants of the* BRITISH COLONIES.

LETTER XII.

My dear Countrymen,

SOME ſtates have loſt their liberty by *particular accidents*: But this calamity is generally owing to the *decay of virtue*. A *people* is travelling faſt to deſtruction, when *individuals* conſider *their* intereſts as diſtinct from *thoſe of the public*. Such notions are fatal to their country, and to themſelves. Yet how many are there, ſo *weak* and *ſordid* as to *think* they perform *all the offices of life*, if they earneſtly endeavour to encreaſe their own *wealth, power*, and *credit*, without the leaſt regard for the ſociety, under the protection of which they live; who, if they can make an *immediate profit to themſelves*, by lending their aſſiſtance to thoſe, whoſe projects plainly tend to the injury of their country, rejoice in their *dexterity*, and believe themſelves entitled to the character of *able politicians*. Miſerable men! Of whom it is hard to ſay, whether they ought to be moſt the objects of *pity* or *contempt*: But whoſe opinions are certainly as *deteſtable*, as their practices are *deſtructive*.

Tho' I always reflect, with a high pleaſure, on the integrity and underſtanding of my countrymen, which, joined with a pure and humble devotion to the great and gracious author of every bleſſing they enjoy, will, I hope, enſure to them, and their poſterity, all temporal and eternal happineſs; yet when I conſider, that in every age and country there have been bad men, my heart at this threatening period, is ſo full of apprehenſion, as not to permit me to believe, but that there may be ſome on this continent, *againſt whom you ought to be upon your guard*----Men, who either * hold, or expect to hold certain advantages, by ſetting examples of ſervility to their countrymen.------Men, who trained to the employment, or ſelf taught by a natural verſatility of genius, ſerve as decoys for drawing the innocent and unwary into ſnares. It is not to be doubted but that ſuch men will diligently beſtir themſelves on this and every like occaſion, to ſpread the infection of their meanneſs as far as they can. On the plans *they* have adopted, this is *their* courſe. *This* is the method to recommend themſelves to their *patrons*.

From *them* we ſhall learn, how *pleaſant* and *profitable* a thing it is, to be for our SUBMISSIVE behaviour *well ſpoken of* at *St. James*'s, or *St. Stephen*'s; at *Guildhall*, or the *Royal Exchange*. Specious fallacies will be dreſt up with all the arts of deluſion, to perſuade one colony *to diſtinguiſh herſelf from another*, by unbecoming condeſcenſions, *which will ſerve the ambitious purpoſes of great men* at home, and therefore will be thought by them *to entitle their aſſiſtants in obtaining them* to conſiderable rewards.

Our fears will be excited. Our hopes will be awakened. It will be inſinuated to us, with a plauſible affectation of *wiſdom* and *concern*, how *prudent* it is to pleaſe the *powerful*-----how *dangerous* to provoke them---and then comes in the perpetual incantation that freezes up every generous purpoſe of the ſoul in cold, inactive expectation----" that if there is any requeſt to be made, compliance will obtain a favourable attention."

Our *vigilance* and our *union* are *ſucceſs* and *ſafety*. Our *negligence* and our *diviſion* are *diſtreſs* and *death*. They are *worſe*---- They are *ſhame* and *ſlavery*. Let us equally ſhun the benumbing ſtillneſs of *overweening ſloth*, and the feveriſh activity of that *ill informed zeal*, which buſies itſelf in maintaining *little, mean* and *narrow* opinions. Let us, with a truly wiſe *generoſity* and *charity*, baniſh and diſcourage all *illiberal diſtinctions*, which may ariſe from differences in *ſituation*, forms of *government*, or modes of *religion*. Let us conſider ourſelves as MEN----FREEMEN---- CHRISTIAN FREEMEN---*ſeparated from the reſt of the world*, and *firmly bound together* by the *ſame rights, intereſts* and *dangers*. Let *theſe* keep our attention inflexibly fixed on the GREAT OBJECTS, which we muſt CONTINUALLY REGARD, in order to *preſerve thoſe rights*, to *promote thoſe intereſts*, and to *avert thoſe dangers*.

Let theſe *truths* be indelibly impreſſed on our minds---*that we cannot be* HAPPY, *without being* FREE---that we cannot be free, *without being ſecure in our property*---that *we* cannot be ſecure in our property, *if, without our conſent, others may, as by right, take it away*---that *taxes impoſed on us by parliament*, do thus take it away---that *duties laid for the ſole purpoſe of raiſing money*, are taxes---that attempts to lay ſuch duties *ſhould be inſtantly and firmly oppoſed*----that this oppoſition can never be effectual, *unleſs it is the united effort of theſe provinces*---that therefore BENEVOLENCE *of temper towards each other*, and UNANIMITY *of counſels*, are eſſential to the welfare of the whole---and laſtly, that for this reaſon, every man amongſt us, who in any manner would encourage either *diſſenſion, diffidence*, or *indifference*, between theſe colonies, is an enemy to *himſelf*, and to *his country*.

The belief of theſe truths, I verily think, my countrymen, is indiſpenſably neceſſary to your happineſs. I beſeech you, therefore, " † teach them diligently unto your children, and talk of them when you ſit in your houſes, and when you walk by the way, and when you lie down, and when you riſe up."

What have theſe colonies to *aſk*, while they continue free? Or what have they to *dread*, but inſidious attempts to ſubvert their freedom? *Their proſperity* does not depend on *miniſterial favors doled* out to *particular* provinces. *They* form *one* political body, of which *each colony* is a *member*. *Their happineſs* is founded on *their conſtitution*; and is to be promoted, by preſerving that conſtitution in unabated vigor, *throughout every part*. A ſpot, a ſpeck of decay, however ſmall the limb on which it appears, and however remote it may ſeem from the vitals, ſhould be alarming. We have *all the rights* requiſite for our proſperity. The *legal authority* of *Great-Britain* may indeed lay hard reſtrictions upon us; but, like the ſpear of *Telephus*, it will cure as well as wound. Her unkindneſs will inſtruct and compel us, after ſome time, to diſcover, in our *induſtry* and *frugality*, ſurpriſing remedies---- *if our rights continue unviolated*: For as long as the *products* of our *labor*, and the *rewards* of our *care*, can properly be called *our own*, ſo long it will be worth our while to be *induſtrious* and *frugal*. But if when we plow---ſow---reap---gather---and threſh--- we find, that we plow---ſow---reap---gather---and threſh *for others*, whoſe PLEASURE is to be the SOLE LIMITATION *how much* they ſhall *take*, and *how much* they ſhall *leave*, WHY ſhould we repeat the unprofitable toil? *Horſes* and *oxen* are content with *that portion of the fruits of their work*, which their *owners* aſſign them, in order to keep them ſtrong enough to raiſe ſucceſſive crops; but even *theſe beaſts* will not ſubmit to draw for their maſters, until they are *ſubdued* by *whips* and *goads*. Let us take care of our rights, and we *therein* take care of *our proſperity*. * " SLAVERY IS EVER PRECEDED BY SLEEP." *Individuals* may be *dependant* on miniſters, if they pleaſe. STATES SHOULD SCORN IT;---and if *you* are not wanting *to yourſelves*, you will have a *proper regard* paid *you* by *thoſe*, to whom if you are not *reſpectable*, you will be *contemptible*. But----------if *we have already forgot* the *reaſons* that urged us, with unexampled unanimity, to exert ourſelves two years ago---if *our zeal* for the public good is *worn out* before the *homeſpun cloaths*, which it cauſed us to have made---if *our reſolutions* are *ſo faint*, as by our preſent conduct to *condemn* our own late *ſucceſsful* example----if *we are not affected* by any reverence for the memory of our anceſtors, who tranſmitted to us that freedom in which they had been bleſt----if *we are not animated* by any regard for poſterity, to whom, by the moſt ſacred obligations, we are bound to deliver down the invaluable inheritance----THEN, indeed, any *miniſter*----or any *tool* of a miniſter----or any *creature* of a tool of a miniſter----or any *lower* ‡ *inſtrument of* § *adminiſtration*, if lower there be, is a *perſonage* whom it may be dangerous to offend.

I ſhall be extremely ſorry, if any man miſtakes my meaning in any thing I have ſaid. Officers employed by the crown, are, while according to the laws they conduct themſelves, intitled to legal obedience, and ſincere reſpect. Theſe it is a duty to render them; and theſe no good or prudent perſon will withhold. But when theſe officers, thro' raſhneſs or deſign, deſire to enlarge their authority beyond its due limits, and expect improper conceſſions to be made to them, from regard for the employments they bear, their attempts ſhould be conſidered as equal injuries to the crown and people, and ſhould be courageouſly and conſtantly oppoſed. To ſuffer our ideas to be confounded by *names* on ſuch occaſions, would be an *inexcuſable weakneſs*, and probably an *irremediable error*.

We have reaſon to believe, that ſeveral of his Majeſty's preſent miniſters are good men, and friends to our country; and it ſeems not unlikely, that by a particular concurrence of events, we have been treated a little more ſeverely than they wiſhed we ſhould be. *They* might not think it prudent to ſtem a torrent. But what is the difference to *us*, whether arbitrary acts take their riſe from miniſters, or are permitted by them? Ought any point to be allowed to ‡ a good miniſter, that ſhould be denied to a bad one? The mortality of miniſters, is a very frail mortality. A -------- may ſucceed a *Shelburne*----A -------- may ſucceed a *Conway*.

We find a new kind of miniſter lately ſpoken of at home---- " THE MINISTER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS." The term ſeems to have peculiar propriety when referred to theſe colonies, *with a different meaning annexed to it*, from that in which it is taken there. By the word " miniſter," we may underſtand not only a *ſervant of the crown*, but a *man of influence* among the commons, who regard themſelves as having a ſhare in the *ſovereignty* over us. The " miniſter OF THE HOUSE" may, in a point reſpecting the colonies, be ſo ſtrong, that the miniſter of the crown *in* the houſe, if he is a diſtinct perſon, may not chuſe, even where his ſentiments are favorable to us, to come to a pitched battle upon our account. For tho' I have the higheſt opinion of the deference of the houſe for the King's miniſter, yet he may be ſo good natured, as not to put it to the teſt, except it be for the mere and immediate profit of his maſter or himſelf.

But whatever kind of miniſter he is, that attempts to innovate *a ſingle iota* in the privileges of theſe colonies, him I hope you will *undauntedly oppoſe*; and that you will never ſuffer yourſelves to be either *cheated* or *frightened* into any *unworthy obſequiouſneſs*. On ſuch emergencies you may ſurely, without preſumption, believe that ALMIGHTY GOD himſelf will look down upon your righteous conteſt with gracious approbation. You will be a " *band of brothers*," cemented by the deareſt ties,---- and ſtrengthened with inconceivable ſupplies of force and conſtancy, by that ſympathetic ardor, which animates good men, confederated in a good cauſe. Your *honor* and *welfare* will be, as they now are, moſt intimately concerned; and beſides----*you are aſſigned by divine providence*, in the appointed order of things, the *protectors of unborn ages*, whoſe *fate* depends upon your *virtue*. Whether *they* ſhall ariſe the *generous* and *indiſputable heirs* of the nobleſt patrimonies, or the *baſtardly* and *hereditary drudges* of imperious taſk-maſters, YOU MUST DETERMINE.

To diſcharge this double duty to *yourſelves*, and to your *poſterity*, you have nothing to do, but to call forth into uſe the *good ſenſe* and *ſpirit* of which you are poſſeſſed. You have nothing to do, but to conduct your affairs *peaceably*----*prudently*----*firmly*---- *jointly*. By *theſe means* you will ſupport the character of *freemen*, without loſing that of *faithful ſubjects*----a good character in any government----one of the beſt under a *Britiſh* government---- You will *prove*, that *Americans* have that true *magnanimity* of ſoul, that can reſent injuries, without falling into rage; and that tho' your devotion to *Great-Britain* is the moſt affectionate, yet you can make PROPER DISTINCTIONS, and know what you owe *to yourſelves*, as well as *to her*----You will, at the ſame time that you advance your *intereſts*, advance your *reputation*---You will convince the world of the *juſtice of your demands*, and the *purity of your intentions*.---While all mankind muſt with unceaſing applauſes confeſs, that YOU indeed DESERVE liberty, who ſo *well underſtand* it, ſo *paſſionately love* it, ſo *temperately enjoy* it, and ſo *wiſely, bravely*, and *virtuouſly aſſert, maintain*, and *defend* it.

" *Certe ego libertatem, quæ mihi a parente meo tradita eſt, experiar: Verum id fruſtra an ob rem faciam, in veſtra manu ſitum eſt, quirites.*"

For my part, I am reſolved to contend for the liberty delivered down to me by my anceſtors; but whether I ſhall do it effectually or not, depends on you, my countrymen.

" How little ſoever one is able to write, yet when the liberties of one's country are threatened, it is ſtill more difficult to be ſilent." A FARMER.

Is there not the ſtrongeſt probability, that if the univerſal ſenſe of theſe colonies is immediately expreſſed by RESOLVES of the aſſemblies, in ſupport of their rights, by INSTRUCTIONS to their agents on the ſubject, and by PETITIONS to the crown and parliament for redreſs, theſe meaſures will have the ſame ſucceſs now, that they had in the time of the *Stamp-act*?

D.

---

* *It is not intended, by theſe words, to throw any reflection upon gentlemen, becauſe they are poſſeſſed of offices: For many of them are certainly men of virtue, and lovers of their country. But ſuppoſed obligations of* gratitude, *and* honor, *may induce them to be ſilent. Whether theſe obligations* ought to be *regarded or not, is not ſo much to be conſidered by others, in the judgment they form of theſe gentlemen, as whether* they think *they ought to be regarded. Perhaps, therefore, we ſhall act in the propereſt manner towards them, if we neither* reproach *nor* imitate *them. The perſons meant in this letter, are the* baſe ſpirited wretches, *who may endeavour to* diſtinguiſh themſelves, *by their ſordid zeal in defending and promoting meaſures, which* they know, beyond all queſtion, *to be* deſtructive *to the* juſt rights *and* true intereſts *of their country. It is ſcarcely poſſible to ſpeak of* theſe men *with any degree of* patience----*It is ſcarcely poſſible to ſpeak of them with any degree of* propriety-----*For no words can truly deſcribe their* guilt *and* meanneſs---*But every honeſt boſom, on their being mentioned, will* feel *what cannot be* expreſſed.

If their wickedneſs did not blind them, they might perceive along the coaſt of theſe colonies, many ſkeletons of wrecked ambition, which after diſtinguiſhing themſelves *in the ſupport of the* Stamp-Act, *by a courageous contempt of their country, and of juſtice, have been left to linger out their miſerable exiſtence, without a government, collectorſhip, ſecretaryſhip, or any other commiſſion, to conſole them* as well as it could, *for loſs of virtue and reputation----while numberleſs offices have been beſtowed in theſe colonies on people from* Great-Britain, *and new ones are continually invented, to be thus beſtowed. As a* few great prizes *are put into a lottery to* TEMPT multitudes to loſe, *ſo here and* there *an* American *has been raiſed to a good poſt.*----

" Apparent *rari nantes* in gurgite vaſto."

Mr. Greenville, *indeed, in order to recommend the* Stamp-Act, *had the unequalled generoſity, to pour down a golden ſhower of offices upon* Americans; *and yet theſe* ungrateful *colonies did not thank Mr.* Greenville *for ſhewing his kindneſs to their countrymen, nor them for accepting it. How muſt that great ſtateſman have been ſurprized, to find, that the unpoliſhed colonies could not be reconciled to* infamy *by* treachery? *Such a* bountiful *diſpoſition towards us never appeared in any miniſter before him, and probably never will appear again: For it is* evident, *that* ſuch a ſyſtem *of policy is to be eſtabliſhed on this continent, as, in a ſhort time, is to render it utterly unneceſſary to uſe the leaſt* art *in order to* conciliate *our approbation of any meaſures. Some of our countrymen may be employed to* fix *chains upon us, but* they *will never be permitted to* hold *them afterwards. So that the utmoſt, that any of them can expect, is only a* temporary proviſion, *that* may *expire in their own time; but which they may be aſſured will preclude their children from having any conſideration paid to them.* NATIVES *of* America *muſt ſink into total* NEGLECT *and* CONTEMPT, *the moment that* their country *loſes the conſtitutional powers ſhe now poſſeſſes. Moſt ſincerely do I wiſh and pray, that every one of us may be convinced of this great truth, that*----induſtry *and* integrity *are the* " *paths of pleaſantneſs*," *which lead to happineſs.*

† *Deuteron.* vi. 7.

* *Monteſquieu*'s Spirit of Laws, Book 14, Chap. 13.

‡ " *Inſtrumenta regni.*" Tacitus's *Ann.* Book 12, § 66.

§ *If any perſon ſhall imagine that he diſcovers, in theſe letters, the leaſt diſaffection towards our moſt excellent Sovereign, and the parliament of* Great-Britain, *or diſlike of the dependance of theſe colonies on that kingdom, I beg that ſuch perſon will not form any judgment on* particular expreſſions, *but will conſider the* tenor of all the letters taken together. *In that caſe, I flatter myſelf, that every unprejudiced reader will be* convinced, *that the true intereſts of* Great-Britain *are as dear to me, as they ought to be to every good ſubject.*

If I am an Enthuſiaſt *in any thing, it is in my zeal for the* perpetual dependance *of theſe colonies on their mother country.----A dependance founded on* mutual benefits, *the continuance of which can be ſecured only by* mutual affections. *Therefore it is, that with extreme apprehenſion I view the ſmalleſt ſeeds of diſcontent, which are unwarily ſcattered abroad.* Fifty *or* Sixty *years will make aſtoniſhing alterations in theſe colonies; and this conſideration ſhould render it the buſineſs of* Great-Britain *more and more to cultivate our good diſpoſitions towards her: But the misfortune is, that thoſe* great men, *who are wreſtling for power at home, think themſelves very ſlightly intereſted in the proſperity of their country* Fifty *or* Sixty *years hence, but are deeply concerned in blowing up a popular clamor for ſuppoſed* immediate advantages.

For my part, I regard Great-Britain *as a* Bulwark, *happily fixed between theſe colonies and the powerful nations of* Europe. *That kingdom is our advanced poſt or fortification, which remaining ſafe, we, under its protection enjoying peace, may diffuſe the bleſſings of religion, ſcience, and liberty, thro' remote wilderneſſes. It is therefore inconteſtably our* duty, *and our* intereſt, *to ſupport the ſtrength of* Great-Britain. *When confiding in that ſtrength, ſhe begins to forget from whence it aroſe, it will be an eaſy thing to ſhew the ſource. She may readily be reminded of the loud alarm ſpread among her merchants and tradeſmen, by the univerſal aſſociation of theſe colonies, at the time of the* Stamp Act, *not to import any of her* MANUFACTURES.

In the year 1718, *the* Ruſſians *and* Swedes *entered into an agreement, not to ſuffer* Great-Britain *to export any* NAVAL STORES *from their dominions but in* Ruſſian *or* Swediſh *ſhips, and at their own prices.* Great-Britain *was diſtreſſed.* Pitch *and* tar *roſe to* Three Pounds *a barrel. At length ſhe thought of getting theſe articles from the colonies; and the attempt ſucceeding, they fell down to* Fifteen Shillings. *In the year* 1756, Great-Britain *was threatened with an invaſion. An eaſterly wind blowing for ſix weeks, ſhe could not* MAN *her fleet, and the whole nation was thrown into the utmoſt conſternation. The wind changed. The* American *ſhips arrived. The fleet ſailed in ten or fifteen days. There are ſome other reflections on this ſubject, worthy of the moſt deliberate attention of the* Britiſh *parliament; but they are of ſuch a nature, that I do not chuſe to mention them publickly. I thought that I diſcharged my duty to my country, by taking the liberty, in the year* 1765, *while the* Stamp Act *was in ſuſpence, of writing my ſentiments to a gentleman of the greateſt influence at home, who afterwards diſtinguiſhed himſelf, by eſpouſing our cauſe, in the debates concerning the repeal of that act.*

‡ *Ubi imperium ad ignaros aut minus bonos pervenit*; novum illud examplum, *ab dignis & idoneis, ad indignos & non idoneos* tranſfertur. Sall. *Bell. Cat.* § 50.

The following note on the words, * *Thus they are diſregarded*, in the eleventh letter, came too late for our laſt.

* " *The* republic *is always* attacked *with greater vigor, than it is* defended: *For the* audacious *and* profligate, *prompted by their natural enmity to it, are* eaſily impelled *to act by the* leaſt nod *of their* leaders: *Whereas the* HONEST, *I know not why, are generally* ſlow *and* unwilling *to ſtir*; *and* neglecting *always the* BEGINNINGS of things, *are* never roused *to exert themſelves, but by the* laſt neceſſity: *So that through* IRRESOLUTION *and* DELAY, *when they would be glad to compound at laſt for their* QUIET, *at the expence even of their* HONOR, *they* commonly loſe them BOTH." CICERO's Orat. for SEXTIUS.

Such were the ſentiments of this great and excellent man; whoſe vaſt abilities, and the calamities of his country during his time, enabled him, by mournful experience, to form a juſt judgment on the conduct of the friends and enemies of liberty.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

GENTLEMEN, Lancaſter county, Feb. 9, 1768.

As a friend to my country, I think it my duty to lift up my voice in its defence: You will therefore, by inſerting the incloſed in your uſeful paper, oblige Your conſtant reader, W. D.

AT a time when the judicious *Farmer* opens to view the terrible effects of a late act of parliament in all their native horrors, *do* I, my countrymen! *can* I ſtill behold you *aſſenting* to the force of his arguments without *rouſing* from your lethargy? Will not the chains of *ſlavery*, rattling in your ears, excite your attention? Are the ſprings of nature ſo relaxed with luxury and ſloth, that you cannot exert yourſelves for the preſervation of your own liberty? Can you tamely ſuffer *that* peace, plenty and happineſs to be baniſhed from your native land, for which your forefathers (bluſh ye, their degenerate offſpring!) bravely encountered all the dangers of a ſavage wilderneſs? Cannot *we preſerve* the privileges *they gave!* Shall a part of the *freeſt* people upon earth, the envy and wonder of the world, baſely ſubmit to the galling yoke of *bondage?* Shall the *freeborn* ſons of BRITAIN become *ſlaves!* Shall the *ſcourge* of *tyrants* be *friends* to *arbitrary power!* Shall *we, once* ſo *boldly vigorous* in our country's cauſe, *degrade* the boaſted name of *Britons* by a *daſtardly* compliance?

---------- Freedom! "thou art aſham'd;"

America! "thou haſt loſt the breed of noble bloods."

Where are thoſe *heroic reſolves*, that zeal for the preſervation of government and liberty, that ſhone ſo brightly in the time of the deteſtable *Stamp-Act?* Thoſe patriotic ſouls, that ſo boldly aſſerted their country's cauſe, where are they *now?* Shall I anſwer----"with the years beyond the flood?" Or ſhall I not rather ſay, that many of them ſeem lulled to an indolent ſecurity?

"Ye ſtocks! ye ſtones! ye worſe than ſenſeleſs things!"

who would calmly give up your ineſtimable rights and privileges, on *you* would I call in this *time of danger*, this *critical conjuncture*. On *you*, who ſhould guide to deliverance by your prudence:---On *you*, whoſe influence and ſtation of life, add a weight to your reſolutions, and crown them with ſucceſs:---On *all*, who can in any wiſe contribute to the public weal. By the rights of *Britons*, by your own advantage, by the liberty and happineſs of your otherwiſe *enſlaved* poſterity, by all that is or ſhould be dear, I *urge*, I *conjure* you to exert your utmoſt abilities to obtain redreſs in this important affair. View the liberty, the tranſporting liberty you have ſo long enjoyed, ſoon to be torn for ever from your embraces! Hear the groans of an expiring country! Realize to your minds, your poſterity labouring under the weight of oppreſſion, reflecting with a mournful pleaſure on the *happy* days of their *fathers*, or perhaps curſing us in the agony of their ſouls for entailing *ſlavery* on them.---O my countrymen! attend to the voice of reaſon. Revere the mother-country; but never, never let that veneration degenerate into a weak, pitiful ſubmiſſion to tyrannical meaſures. Encourage your own manufactories, expunge the ſuperfluities of luxury, and let each one ſet an example of frugality. Conſider, the proſperity of thouſands yet unborn, depends in ſome degree on the conduct of each individual. Wherever it is poſſible, let the *repreſentatives* be *inſtructed* by their *conſtituents*, to *ſuch meaſures* as appear moſt adviſeable. Let the ſpirit of *liberty* and *loyalty* invigorate every breaſt, and, in the uſe of proper means, with the bleſſing of heaven, we may juſtly hope for ſucceſs. A FREEBORN AMERICAN.

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

Your giving the following hint a place in your paper, may be of ſervice to the public.

FLAX, of late years, has greatly failed, and has ſcarce been worth the dreſſing. Hemp is recommended; I ſaw in Paſſyunk, a piece of what may be called your poor upland, tho' pretty well manured; the whole was ſcarce a quarter of an acre, whereon was a buſhel of hemp ſeed ſown; it grew to the heighth and thickneſs of good common rye, and when broke, and well beaten and hatchelled, ſeemed exceeding fine; and beſides a large quantity of good tow, there was an hundred weight of hemp, of that quality, according to good judges, that might be ſpun to what is called 10, or 1100. In ſhort, it is thought it would be far ſuperior to flax, and anſwer our wants in the linen way, even from the canvas to the fine ſhirt. The Dutch people ſay, that in Germany, where they make abundance of hempen linen (and that exceeding good, as may be ſeen with many who come to this country) they take a great deal of pains in penning their cattle, and manuring the ground for raiſing this article, and to have it exceeding mellow, not a lump of the bigneſs of a muſket ſhot is left unbroken, if it can be helped. Let the motto be, *Seven acres well tilled, is worth Forty-nine not ſo.* T. T

By Captain ANDERSON, arrived at New-York from Liverpool, we have the following Advices, viz.

His MAJESTY's Moſt Gracious SPEECH to both HOUSES of PARLIAMENT, on Tueſday, the 24th Day of November, 1767.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I Have choſen to call you together at this Seaſon of the Year, that My Parliament might have full Time for their Deliberations upon all ſuch Branches of the Public Service, as may require their immediate Attention; without the Neceſſity of continuing the Seſſion beyond the Time moſt ſuitable to My People, for the Election of a new Parliament: And I doubt not but you will be careful, from the ſame Conſiderations, to avoid in your Proceedings all unneceſſary Delay.

Nothing in the preſent Situation of Affairs Abroad gives Me Reaſon to apprehend, that you will be prevented, by any Interruption of the Public Tranquility, from fixing your whole Attention upon ſuch Points, as concern the internal Welfare and Proſperity of My People.

Among theſe Objects of a domeſtic Nature, none can demand a more ſpeedy or more ſerious Attention, than what regards the high Price of Corn; which neither the ſalutary Laws paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, nor the Produce of the late Harveſt, have yet been able ſo far to reduce, as to give ſufficient Relief to the Diſtreſſes of the poorer Sort of My People. Your late Reſidence in your ſeveral Countries muſt have enabled you to judge, whether any farther Proviſions can be made, conducive to the Attainment of ſo deſirable an End.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I will order the proper Officers to lay before you the Eſtimates for the Service of the enſuing Year.

The Experience I have had of your conſtant Readineſs to grant Me all ſuch Supplies, as ſhould be found neceſſary for the Security, Intereſt, and Honour of the Nation (and I have no other to aſk of you) renders it unneceſſary for Me to add any Exhortations upon this Head: And I doubt not, but the ſame Public Conſiderations will induce you to perſevere, with equal Alacrity, in your Endeavours to diminiſh the national Debt; while, on my Part, no Care ſhall be wanting to contribute, as far as poſſible, to the Attainment of that moſt eſſential Object, by every frugal Application of ſuch Supplies as you ſhall grant.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

The Neceſſity of improving the preſent general Tranquility to the great Purpoſe of maintaining the Strength, the Reputation, and the Proſperity of this Country, ought to be ever before your Eyes. To render your Deliberations for that Purpoſe ſucceſsful, endeavour to cultivate a Spirit of Harmony among yourſelves. My Concurrence in whatever will promote the Happineſs of My People, you may always depend upon: And in that Light, I ſhall ever be deſirous of encouraging Union among all thoſe who wiſh well to their Country."

The Humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the LORDS SPIRITUAL and TEMPORAL, in Parliament aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, return Your Majeſty our humble Thanks for Your moſt gracious Speech from the Throne.

We acknowledge, with Gratitude, Your Majeſty's tender Regard and Concern for Your People, in aſſembling the Parliament at ſuch a Seaſon, as, whilſt it provides for the Convenience of Your People, will allow ſufficient Time for our Deliberations on the ſeveral Branches of the Public Service that may require our immediate Attention: And we beg Leave to aſſure Your Majeſty, that it ſhall be our hearty Deſire to forward Your Majeſty's moſt gracious Purpoſe, by avoiding in our Proceedings all unneceſſary Delay.

We ſincerely rejoice in the Proſpect of the Continuance of the general Tranquility; and it is our firm Reſolution to give, at a Time ſo favourable for ſuch Conſiderations, our ſtricteſt Attention to all thoſe Objects that may more immediately affect the internal Welfare and Happineſs of Your People.

We aſſure Your Majeſty, that our earneſt Endeavours ſhall not be wanting for the Relief of the Diſtreſſes, which the Poor labour under from the high Price of Corn, if any farther Proviſions can be made conducive to ſo deſirable an End.

Permit us, Sir, to congratulate Your Majeſty on the ſafe Delivery of the Queen, and the Birth of a Prince; and to aſſure Your Majeſty of our unfeigned Joy on any Increaſe of Your Domeſtic Felicity; at the ſame Time that we conſider every Addition to Your illuſtrious Houſe as a farther Security of our Religious and Civil Liberties.

We beg Leave to condole with Your Majeſty on the Death of His Royal Highneſs, the Duke of YORK, and to teſtify our ſincere Concern for the Loſs of a Prince, whoſe Virtues and amiable Qualities, as they diſtinguiſhed his Life, will ever be held in the moſt grateful Remembrance.

Your Majeſty may be aſſured, that being fully ſenſible of the Neceſſity of improving the preſent Tranquility to the Purpoſe of maintaining the Strength, the Reputation, and Proſperity of this Country, we will cheerfully contribute, on our Part, to the Succeſs of ſuch Meaſures as ſhall be thought moſt expedient for the Attainment of that great End: And that, with this View, we ſhall endeavour to cultivate that Spirit of Harmony and Union, which Your Majeſty, in Your paternal Care for the Happineſs of Your People, has moſt graciouſly recommended from the Throne; and on which the Succeſs of our Councils, and the Public Welfare, ſo eſſentially depend.

His MAJESTY's moſt gracious ANSWER.

My Lords,

"YOUR Readineſs to provide for the Public Services with the Unanimity and Diſpatch ſo neceſſary at this Juncture, as well as to avail yourſelves of the preſent general Tranquility, in order to promote the internal Proſperity of My People, is highly agreeable to Me; and I rely upon your Aſſurances, that you will uſe your Endeavours to relieve the Diſtreſſes which the Poor labour under from the high Price of Corn.

"I thank you for the Joy you expreſs on the Increaſe of My Family; and I feel for the Part you take in My Concern for the unexpected Loſs of My late Brother the Duke of YORK."

The Humble ADDRESS of the HOUSE of COMMONS to the KING.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great-Britain* in Parliament aſſembled, return Your Majeſty our moſt humble Thanks, for Your moſt gracious Speech from the Throne.

We beg Leave moſt gratefully to acknowledge Your Majeſty's Goodneſs, and Attention to the Convenience of Your People, in calling Your Parliament together at this Time; and to aſſure Your Majeſty, that we will endeavour to improve the Opportunity which the preſent happy State of Peace and Tranquility affords, by exerting our utmoſt Abilities in the Proſecution of ſuch Meaſures as may moſt effectually promote the Public Welfare and Proſperity.

We are equally ſenſible of Your Majeſty's paternal Care, in the Meaſures already taken by Your Majeſty to alleviate the Diſtreſſes of the Poor; and of Your Royal Wiſdom, in recommending the ſame intereſting and important Object to the Conſideration of Your Parliament; and we will not fail to take into our moſt attentive Deliberation, all ſuch Meaſures as ſhall appear conducive to the Accompliſhment of that great and moſt deſirable End.

It is with unfeigned Joy that we preſume to offer our Congratulations to Your Majeſty on the late Increaſe of Your Royal Family, by the Birth of a Prince; and to aſſure Your Majeſty, that we regard as an Addition to the Welfare and Happineſs of this Nation, every Increaſe of that Illuſtrious Houſe, under whoſe mild and auſpicious Government, our Religious and Civil Liberties have been ſo happily maintained and protected.

And it is with equal Grief and Anxiety that we reflect on the late untimely Loſs of Your Majeſty's Royal Brother, the Duke of YORK; whoſe early and ready Zeal in his Country's Cauſe, ſhewed him worthy of the Heroick Race he ſprang from; and whoſe amiable Virtues, in the more private Scenes of Life, muſt ever make his Memory dear to all who had the Happineſs of approaching him.

We beg Leave moſt humbly to aſſure Your Majeſty, that this Houſe will, with a Zeal and Alacrity becoming the Repreſentatives of an affectionate and grateful People, readily grant ſuch Supplies, as ſhall be requiſite for the Support of Your Majeſty's Government, for advancing the Honour and Intereſt of this Country, and effectually providing for the Public Safety.

And that our Regard to Your Majeſty's Recommendation, as well as the indiſpenſable Duty we owe to thoſe whom we repreſent, will make us earneſtly attentive to the great Object of diminiſhing the national Debt; being convinced that nothing can ſo effectually tend to add real Luſtre and Dignity to Your Majeſty's Government, or to give ſolid and permanent Strength to theſe Kingdoms.

With theſe Views, and in theſe Sentiments, we will endeavour, with the utmoſt Unanimity and Diſpatch, to promote the Public Service, and to deſerve, by our ſincere and unwearied Labours for the general Good, that Confidence which it has pleaſed Your Majeſty to repoſe in us; not doubting of Your Majeſty's gracious Diſpoſition to confirm and perfect what our true Zeal may ſuggeſt, for the laſting Advantage and Happineſs of Your People."

Madrid, Nov. 5. On Sunday laſt this Court received the melancholy News of the Death of the Archdutcheſs, who was betrothed to the King of Naples, and are gone into Mourning on this Account for three Weeks.

LONDON.

Nov. 19. They write from Toulon, that five armed tartans are now fitting out there, by order of court, to tranſport a Body of French troops to Corſica.

We are told, that the grievances of our merchants reſiding in Portugal, ſo far from being redreſſed, are now continued with a heavier hand than ever; inſomuch that one of them having ſolicited the redreſs of an injury done him, not only his petition was rejected with violence of paſſion, but the merchant himſelf was threatened to be ſent to the gallies, if he did not deſiſt from ſtirring any more in the affair.

We are now aſſured, from authentic intelligence, that No. 3,379, drawn, on Thurſday, a prize of 20,000 l. is the property of Mr. Alder, a cooper, at Abington, in Berks. A neighbour had wanted to purchaſe one half of the ticket of him, for which the cooper demanded 81. 4s. but the former offering no more than 81. the bargain luckily broke off, to the great advantage of the ſeller. When the Broker, of whom he had purchaſed it, got down there, he broke the matter to him very cautiouſly, raiſing his information by degrees, from 20 l. to 20,000 l. which laſt circumſtance the poor cooper bore pretty well, though not without ſome appearance of ſhock and trembling. His wife conſidered it, for a good while, as a joke, but being at laſt convinced of the reality of her good fortune, ſhe produced the ticket, pinned up in a piece of brown paper, in an open drawer, and delivered it to her huſband, in order to be put into better cuſtody. To prevent any ill effects which ſuch an unexpected piece of good luck might have upon a mind not prepared to receive it, and likewiſe to free the cooper from the importunities of the mob, a neighbour has very humanely taken him a little tour into the country, from whence he is to be brought up to London.

BOSTON, *February* 1.

The Brigantine Abigail, Capt. Stephens, of this port, bound in from London, was laſt Thurſday, in a ſnow ſtorm, drove aſhore on Lovel's-iſland, and cannot be got off without unloading part of her cargo. He met with contrary winds the whole paſſage, and with ſuch ſevere cold weather on this coaſt, that ſeveral of his ſhip's company were froſt bitten. A number of weavers, wool-combers, clothiers, fullers, and other manufacturers and mechanics, came paſſengers with him.

NEW-YORK, February 8.

By a written Account from Richmond County, on Staten-Iſland, and by a Gentleman who brought it, and was himſelf a Sharer in the Calamity, we are acquainted with the following Scene of Diſtreſs, viz.

On Thurſday Night, the 28th of January, between 7 and 8 o'Clock, the Weather extremely cold, and the Ground covered with Snow,---the following Perſons went from the Blazing Star, in New-Jerſey, to croſs the Ferry to Staten-Iſland (the Wind being moderate and fair, and the Paſſage judged to be very ſafe) viz. Mr. William Cornelius George, ſuppoſed to belong to Rhode-Iſland; and Col. Kalb, a German Gentleman; both lately arrived at Philadelphia from London. Mr. Robert French, lately arrived at Philadelphia from St. Kitts. Mr. John Kidd, of Philadelphia, Merchant. John Thompſon (who has a Wooden Leg) Stage Driver. William Bury, and a Lad, belonging to the Ferry (the Lad was lately Cabin Boy to a Ship from London to New-York, where he left the Ship, alledging that the Captain had miſuſed him.) A Negroe Man, belonging to Mr. Newry of the Jerſeys, and a Negroe Man belonging to Mr. Provooſt, of this City, in all 9 Perſons, and 4 Horſes. As they were croſſing the Ferry in a Scow, a violent Wind ſuddenly aroſe at N. W. whereby they were driven a conſiderable Way down the River, and aſhore on a Mud Bank, where the Scow was half filled with Water; but as it was impracticable to land at that Place, they were obliged to put off again, and in their Efforts to gain the Land, broke two of their Oars, and were ſoon driven aſhore on a ſmall Marſh Iſland, in the Mouth of the Fiſh-Kill Creek, about half a Mile diſtant from the Ferry-Houſe, where the Scow immediately filled, and the People and Horſes were obliged to get out. The Mud was ſo ſoft, that the Men ſunk in it to near the Upper Part of the Thigh, and were not able to pull out their Feet, without lying down on the Water and Mud, and aſſiſting with their Hands; but with great Difficulty they at laſt all got to the higheſt Part of the Marſh: The poor lame Man was rendered more helpleſs, by breaking his Wooden Leg. Three Horſes, not being able to diſengage themſelves from the Mud, ſtuck there, and periſhed. The People on their ſmall Portion of Marſh, deep covered with Snow, had not the leaſt Shelter from the freezing Blaſts of the Wind, nor could they make themſelves be heard by the People on Shore, the Wind being againſt them. They had no other Reſource than to huddle as cloſe together, and give themſelves as much Motion as poſſible. It was then about 9 o'Clock, the Boy ſoon gave out, and ſunk down, but the Men took him up, ſhook him, and did all they could to exerciſe and heat him; but at about 11 he expired. At 1 o'Clock, Mr. George, who had till then ſeemed to bear up as well as any of them, began to faulter, and notwithſtanding the beſt Aſſiſtance his Fellow-Sufferers could give him, he expired at about 3 o' Clock;---the Reſt lived out the dreadful Night, and at laſt, almoſt quite ſpent and hopeleſs, at about 9 o'Clock in the Morning, were diſcovered, and with proper Help (for they had all nearly loſt the Uſe of their Limbs) they were carried to Mr. Merſereau's, and all poſſible Care taken of them. Col. Kalb, after taking off his Boots, immediately put his Feet in cold Water, where he held them near half an Hour, during which he took ſome Refreſhment, and then went to Bed, and ſlept ſoundly till the Afternoon: And he was the only Perſon that eſcaped without Hurt. The Reſt ſat up round the Fire, and are terribly Froſt bitten; it is feared they will all loſe their Toes, and that the Feet and Legs of ſome are in Danger; an Ear of one of the Negroes ſeems entirely periſhed. Mr. French, Mr. Kidd, John Thompſon, William Bury, and the two Negroes, when this Account came away, were at Mr. Merſereau's Ferry-Houſe, oppoſite to the Blazing Star, unable to travel. The two dead Bodies were carried to the ſame Place for Interment; the Coroner's Inqueſt having firſt ſat on them. Mr. George (ſaid to be a Man of good Family and Fortune) was buried on Sunday laſt, with proper Solemnity. His Effects are in the Hands of the Coroner, till claimed by his Friends. Col. Kalb proceeded on his Journey, and arrived here on Monday laſt. The Horſes belonged to Mr. Merſereau.

On Tueſday, the 2d Inſtant, at a full Meeting of the Inhabitants of this City, the Report of the Committee appointed to conſider Means for promoting Frugality, Induſtry, and employ our Tradeſmen and Poor, was delivered, approved of, and Directions given for carrying the ſame into execution.

Saturday laſt his Excellency our Governor, in the Preſence, and by and with the Advice and Conſent of his Majeſty's Council, diſſolved the General Aſſembly of this Province, they having finiſhed the Buſineſs of a long Seſſion of 80 Days, and ſerved the Colony as faithful Repreſentatives for Seven Years.

We hear Capt. Philipſon, from Virginia for this Port, having been blown off, is arrived at the Weſt-Indies.

Capt. M'Gowan, in a Veſſel belonging to Londonderry, ſailed from Halifax for this Port, 50 Days ſince.

PHILADELPHIA, February 18.

Saturday laſt Captain Aſhmead arrived here from Barbados, with whom came Paſſenger Captain James Montgomery, late of the Ship Eleanor, bound to Malaga from this Port, who informs us of the Loſs of his Veſſel as follows, That on the 25th of December, in Lat. 37: 6, Long. 64: 56, in a hard Gale of Wind, the Ship ſprung a Leak, which obliged him to keep the Pumps conſtantly going; and that on the 29th, in Lat. 32: 50, Long. 60: 20, or thereabouts, the Ship had 8 Feet Water in her Hold, her upper Deck level with the Water, and the Sea made a fair Paſſage over her, when the Sloop Virgin, Captain Halburton, from New-Haven for Barbados, providentially fell in with them, took him and his People on board, and carried them ſafe to Barbados.

Captain Aſhmead gives us the following Intelligence, viz. That on the 6th of January, on his outward bound Paſſage, he parted with Captain Lockton, from this Place for the Grenades, in Sight of Barbados, all well; that Captain Greenway, in his Paſſage from hence to Barbados, loſt his Mate Mr. M'Beth, overboard; that Captain Singleton, arrived at that Iſland, 3 Days after he left our Capes, loſt 15 Oxen off his Deck in a Gale of Wind; that Captain Barry, alſo from this Place for Barbados, on his Paſſage, in Lat. 29, ſpoke a Sloop, Captain Winters, from Maryland for Halifax, who had been blown off the Coaſt, and was then ſtanding for the Grenades, 7 Weeks out; that a Sloop from Maryland for Boſton, and a Schooner from St. Euſtatia for Connecticut, being blown off, were arrived at Barbados, the Captain of the latter died 9 Days before ſhe got in; that Captain Forbes, in a Brig from New-London, arrived there in a ſhattered Condition, having, on the 14th of December, in a Gale of Wind, ſhipped a Sea, which carried away his Awning, and 40 Horſes, alſo his Mainſail, Boom, Quarter Rails, Stanchions, Binnacle, Companion, Tiller, and every Thing off his Deck, with one of his Men, who was drowned; that another Brig, from the ſame Place, alſo arrived there, having loſt 17 Horſes, her Main-topmaſt, and two Men, in the ſame Gale; that a Ship from Liverpool for Boſton (Maſter's Name thought to be Philips) but blown off the Coaſt, arrived at

Barbados the 15th of January, after being 17 Weeks at Sea, and it was said she was to sail again for Boston about the Middle of this Month; that Captain Stephen Hutchings, in a Sloop from this Port for Madeira, after being out 6 Weeks, had put into Barbados; that on the 7th Inst. off the Capes of Virginia, he spoke a Snow, Captain Roberts, from Martinico for New York, 14 Days out, all well; and that on the 9th he saw a Brig ashore, about 20 Miles to the Southward of our Capes.

Captain Carman, from St. Croix, on the 6th instant. in Lat. 36: 30, spoke a Ship, Captain Andrews, from Bristol for Maryland, out 11 Weeks, all well.

Captain Batson, from Barbados, on the 26th ult. in Lat. 19, Long. 62: 30, spoke the Brig Hero, Captain Craddock, from South-Carolina for St. Kitts, out 14 Days, all well.

Captain Wade, in 9 Weeks from Lisbon, informs, that a Snow from this Port arrived at that Place, and had sailed again for Liverpool. On the 26th ult. in a Gale of Wind, he sprung his Main-yard, and lost one of his Men overboard.

Captain Simmons, from Antigua, on the 25th of last Month, in Lat. 28: 53, Long. 70: 3, spoke a Sloop, Captain Gilbert, from Saltertuda for New-York, out 28 Days, who was in Want of Provisions, which he spared him; Captain Gilbert informed him he intended to go to Bermuda. On the 7th Instant, off Chincoteague Shoals, he spoke a Sloop from Boston for Virginia, out 7 Days; and the same Day he spoke a Brig, Captain Collins, from Liverpool for this Port, out four Months. This is thought to be the Vessel Captain Ashmead saw ashore to the Southward of our Capes.

Captain Callender, from St. Kitts, informs, that the Sloop Pitt, Captain Cummings, from Quebec for New-York, after being 10 Weeks at Sea, put into St. Eustatia, and was to sail for her Port the 26th ult. And that a Brig, Captain Lawrence, from Holland for New-York; and a Snow, Captain Rammage, from Leith for Boston, being blown off the Coast, were arrived at St. Christophers, having each of them been 17 Weeks at Sea.

Captain Watt, from Jamaica, on the Third Instant, in Lat. 34: 14, Long. 74: 53, spoke the Sloop Griffith, Captain Kipp, belonging to New-York, bound to South-Carolina, from the Bay of Honduras, all well.

By several Letters from Dominica, St. Christophers, &c. we learn, that the Islands were all glutted with Provisions, particularly Bread and Flour, which would scarcely sell, even at prime Cost.

The Schooner Pitt, Captain Phipps, from Virginia for St. Christophers, foundered at Sea; the Captain and Crew were taken up by a Vessel, and carried to Georgia.

Captain Smith, arrived at New-York from Newry, on the 17th of December, in Lat. 39, Long. 45, spoke a Ship, from Virginia for London.

Captain Watt, arrived at the same Place from Larne, on the 3d of January, in Lat. 27: 30, Long. 52, spoke the Ship Good Intent, Captain Huddon, from London for Maryland.

And Captain Cochran, also arrived there from Glasgow, on the 3d of December, in Lat. 54: 26, Long. 16: 14, spoke the Ship Sharp, and the Ship Murdoch, both from Virginia for Glasgow.

We have received no material News from the Westward since our last.

On Sunday last, the Collection from the Charity Sermons at Christ-Church and St. Peter's, amounted to One Hundred and Twenty-three Pounds.

On Monday Night last, about 8 o'clock, Hugh M'Dermot, and Ralph M'Neal, being on a Wharff at the lower End of this City, and the said M'Neal being intoxicated with Liquor, fell into the Dock, when M'Dermot endeavouring to assist him, also fell in, and they were both drowned; M'Dermot was afterwards taken up, but the other is not yet found.

A R R I V A L S.

From Philadelphia. *Captains Sparks, Budden, and Egdon, in London; Whitlock, at Barbados; Z. Hutchings, Veasey and Russell, at St. Christophers; Smith, at the Grenades; Gordon, at St. Eustatia; and Captain Brown, at St. Croix.*

At Barbados. *Captains Laudon, Stanwood, Shore, and Latimore, from Virginia; Bebber, from Maryland; Brown, from Rhode-Island; Griste, and Hibbert, from Salem; Trowbridge, and Green, from New-Haven; Roberts, Alcott, Bunce, Starr, Polgreen, Fanning, Hall, Doane, and Goodwin, from New-London; and Captain Vennard, from Piscataqua.*

At Antigua. *Captains Ford, and Hunter, from Virginia; Young, from New-York; Kinnicut, from Rhode-Island; Robins, from New-London; and Captain Godson, from Falmouth, New-England.*

[For more NEWS, see the third Column.]

☞ Now in the Press, and will be published with all convenient Speed, in an Octavo Pamphlet, by HALL and SELLERS,

LETTERS from a FARMER in *Pennsylvania*, to the Inhabitants of the BRITISH COLONIES.

PRICE CURRENT *of the following Goods in* Philadelphia.

Flour 17s. 3d. Wheat 6s. 9d. Indian Corn 2s. 9d. Ship Bread 16s. 6d. Middling Ditto 28s. Pipe Staves 10l. 10s. Barrel Ditto 4l. Hogshead Ditto 6l. 10s. Beef 56s. Pork 65s. West-India Rum 3s. 5d. New-England Ditto 2s. 2d. Pennsylvania Ditto 2s. 3d. Madeira Wine 40 to 60l. Muscovado Sugar 40 to 56s. Melasses 23d. Pennsylvania Loaf Sugar 11d. Pitch 14s. Tar 11s. Turpentine 16s. 6d. Tobacco 15s. to 30s. Rice 18s. Lisbon Salt 16d. Flaxseed 7s. 4d. Bohea Tea 4s. 3d. Hemp 4d. Halfpenny to 5d. Cotton 1s. 10d. Bar Iron 24l. Pig Iron 7l. 10s. Mustard-seed 32 s.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Betsy, J. Caton, from Liverpool. Ship Molly, W. Simpson, and Snow Betsy, L. Simmons, Antigua. Brig Charming Peggy, W. Marshall, and Brig Minerva, D. Gregory, St. Eustatia. Snow Sally, J. Matthews, and Brig Lark, B. Peel, Cork. Ship Henry Dawkins, J. Appleton, and Ship Hercules, F. Hammet, London. Brig James, W. Carlisle, and Brig Dispatch, B. Carman, St. Croix. Ship Mercury, J. Ashmead, and Brig Hope, T. Batson, Barbados. Brig Morning Star, T. Callender, St. Kitts. Brig Phœnix, J. Watt, Jamaica. Ship Belfast Packet, J. Robinson, Belfast. Ship Expectation, J. Wade, from Lisbon.

OUTWARDS. Sloop Betsy, J. Monk, for New Providence. Brig Betty, J. M'Coy, Sligo. Brig Charming Peggy, W. Marshall, and Snow Betsy, L. Simmons, Antigua. Brig Morning Star, T. Callender, and Brig Minerva, D. Gregory, St. Kitts. Brig Dispatch, B. Carman, St. Croix. Sloop Peggy, A. Stewart, West-Indies. Schooner Hannah, J. Woods, Montserrat. Ship Sally, J. Osman, for Leghorn.

CLEARED. Snow Union, W. Stewart, to Jamaica. Snow Sterling, J. Green, Madeira. Brig Free Mason, J. Semple, Newry.

To be SOLD, or LETT,

A LOT in Carter's Alley, with a Stable and Chairhouse thereon. Also to be Lett, a House and Garden, about a Mile from this City. Likewise to be sold, very good first crop upland Hay. For further Particulars, enquire in Chestnut-street, at BALDWIN and STARR's. ‖

Philadelphia, February 15, 1768.

WANTED to hire, or work on Shares, a single Man that understands fulling, dying, and dressing of Cloths. Also, a single Man that understands tending a Saw-Mill, to saw Oak Scantling, and Boat Boards. For Terms apply to JOHN and DAVID RHEA, in Market-street, opposite the Indian King Tavern; who have for sale, an assorted Store of dry Goods, as usual, also choice Madeira Wine, by the Pipe or Quarter Cask.

Just imported in the ship Hercules, Captain Hammet, from London, and to be sold by

TENCH TILGHMAN,

At his store, in Chestnut-street, near the Cross Key's tavern,

A PARCEL of exceeding cheap printed callicoes; with an assortment of other goods, suitable for the ensuing season.

JUST imported in the Colston, Captain CARR, from BRISTOL, and to be sold by JAMES BRINGHURST, some of the best GLOUCESTER CHEESE. ‡

Philadelphia, February 17, 1768.

RUN away, on the 7th Instant, from the Subscriber, an Apprentice Lad, named JOHN HAWKINS, by Trade a Printer, between 19 and 20 Years of Age, about 5 Feet high, of a dark Complexion, with short black Hair, or may probably cut it off, and wear a Wig: Had on, and took with him, a new light coloured Broadcloth Coat, Jacket and Breeches, with Mohair Buttons, a good Wilton Coat, and a Saggathy Ditto, an old brown Cloth Jacket, a new Pair of black Everlasting Breeches, and a Pair of Wilton Ditto, two or three Pair of Worsted Stockings, good Shoes, with Pinchbeck Buckles, two good white Shirts, a new Beaver Hat, and an old Bearskin Surtout. Whoever takes up said Apprentice, and brings him to his Master, shall have THREE POUNDS Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by WILLIAM SELLERS.

WANTED,

As an OVERSEER to a FARM,

A SINGLE man, a compleat farmer, that is well acquainted with buying, grazing and selling cattle, such a person, coming well recommended to the subscriber, will meet with good encouragement.

He has to lett for a term of years, or sell, the south sugar house and utensils, in compleat order. The house he now lives in, very fit for a genteel family, being well finished, with compleat back buildings, water, garden, stables and coach house, pleasantly situated on Second-street, fronting Almond-street, commanding a fine prospect of the river Delaware, from the lower windows all the shipping that pass and repass to the city may be seen. If purchased, the purchaser may have long credit for the purchase money. For particulars apply to JOHN MALCOLM, at said house.

N. B. He has a four acre lot on the south street of the city, near to the play-house, to lett, under good fence, and red clover grass. ¶

JAMES REYNOLDS,

CARVER and GILDER,

On the bank side of Front-street, between Walnut and Chestnut-streets, has imported in the Hercules, Captain Hammet, from London,

A FRESH supply of very genteel, neat, and plain, looking glasses, &c. which he will sell at the very lowest rates.

N. B. Carving and gilding executed, in all their several branches, in the neatest manner. ¶

MARY TAGGART,

Shop-keeper, near Arch-street in Front-street, next door but one to the Bank Meeting-house,

INTENDING, in a little time for Ireland, proposes to sell off her stock of shop goods, consisting of a variety of earthen, china and glass ware, and other goods, at very low prices.

All persons indebted to her are desired to make speedy payment, to prevent trouble. *

Philadelphia, ss.

NOTICE is hereby given to all shallop-men, and others, trading to and from this city, that before they remove, or cause to be removed, from the place where purchased, any rum, wine, brandy or other spirits, to make entry of the same with the collector of the city and county of Philadelphia, together with the mark, number, and quality of each cask or hogshead, according to an act of Assembly, passed in the year 1756, otherwise the law will be put in full force against the delinquents.

N. B. All those whose accounts for excise, made payable by this act, have been standing above three months, are required to make speedy payment to § JOSEPH STRETCH, Collector.

Gloucester county, New-Jersey, February 13, 1768.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

BROKE out of the goal of the county of Gloucester, this morning, the following prisoners, viz. HUGH WILSON, born in Ireland, about 30 years of age, a tanner by trade, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, well set, has black hair, a pleasant countenance, marked with the small-pox, has lived lately in Chester and New-Castle counties; had on, a good blue surtout, a light coloured broadcloth jacket, and swanskin waistcoat with black spots, a pair of good leather breeches, and a good hat. It is thought he has a large quantity of money with him, chiefly gold. And DAVID COCHRAN, born in Ireland, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, has a freckled face, and red short hair, a fuller by trade, and has lived in Allentown and Haddonfield; had on, a light coloured homespun cloth coat, a striped jacket, cloth breeches, a pair of half-boots, and an old hat; also took a pair of shoes with him; it is supposed he is gone towards Lancaster. They are both much inclined to strong liquor, and apt to be intoxicated. Whoever takes up the above prisoners, and secures them in any goal in New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, or the lower counties on Delaware, and gives notice to the subscriber, so that he may have them again, shall receive for Hugh Wilson, Six Pounds reward, and for David Cochran, Four Pounds, and reasonable charges, from

¶ SAMUEL BLACKWOOD, Sheriff.

JUST IMPORTED, in the Ship Henry Dawkins, Captain Appleton, from London, and to be sold by

RANDLE MITCHELL,

At his Store, in Water-street, near Walnut-street, at the Sign of the Sugar Loaf, on the very lowest Terms, for Cash, or short Credit,

A LARGE Assortment of Linens, of all Widths, Calicoes and Chintz's, Cambricks and Lawns, Osenbrigs and Russia Sheetings, Checks, with a Variety of Goods, suitable for the approaching Season.

WHereas SARAH, the Wife of Conrad Fogelman, of Lower Sacon Township, in Northampton County, did elope from her said Husband on the 11th of January last, this serves to forbid all Persons from trusting her on his Account, as he will pay no Debts of her contracting from that Date.

¶ CONRAD FOGELMAN.

To be sold by public vendue, at the London Coffee-house, on Thursday evening, the 25th day of this present month,

A Water lot of ground, with a large framed shed thereon erected, situate northward of Race-street, 33 feet front on Water-street, and continuing the same breadth into the river Delaware, bounded northward by Walter Goodman's lot, and southward by Parrock's lot, late in the tenure of William Williams, boat-builder, subject to the proprietors thirds. On said lot is reserved, for the conveniency of the opposite bank houses, the privilege of an alley, and the use of a privy-house, on the wharff, being part of the estate of William Leech, deceased, and sold by virtue of his last will, by PLUNKET FLEESON, and EPHRAIM BONHAM, executors.

All persons who have accounts open with said estate, and unsettled with the executors, may expect to be sued for the same, as they appear in the books (as some alledge they have accounts against said estate, but neglect to render them) as well as those who are otherwise indebted. ¶

By Captain CARR, *in eight Weeks from* BRISTOL, *we have the following Articles, viz.*

WARSAW, November 21.

THIS day the grand affair of the Dissidents was finally concluded and signed in their favour. They, and the Greeks, are to have a church in this capital, temples and schools in every district in the provinces of the kingdom, and of the Great Duchy of Lithuania, on condition, that if they have a mind to build any in the cities and towns, they must for that purpose obtain the King's leave; nevertheless, the nobles will be at liberty to grant them that favour on their respective estates. Moreover, the Dissidents and the dis-united, are allowed the use of bells and organs; may administer baptism, marry, and bury their dead; the whole according to their liturgy, and without any molestation.

Nov. 25. As soon as the ecclesiastical affairs are settled, the commission of the dyet will proceed, with the Russian ambassador only, exclusive of the ministers of Prussia, England, Sweden and Denmark, to examine into, and redress such abuses, as may have crept into the form of government.

In the mean time, some very odd reports are spread. One is, that in the room of the dyet, a tribunal, or sovereign college, will be established, whose principal function is to consist in holding the balance between the royal authority, and the liberty of the nation, and who are to assemble as often as they think proper. The other is, that the revenues of each bishop will be fixed at 15,000 Polish florins a year, which make 2500 crowns, the remainder to devolve to the treasury of the republic, to be applied partly to public establishments, and partly to the payment of the troops. If those arrangements take place, they may be considered as contrary to the act of the general confederacy, the tenor of which gives sufficiently to understand, that the chief aim of the confederates is to maintain the ancient constitutions of the state.

London, Dec. 12. The following changes are confidently talked of to take place in a few days.

Earl Gower to be president of the council.

Earl Sandwich to be secretary of state.

Richard Rigby, Esq; secretary at war.

And Lord Weymouth to succeed Lord Townshend, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

We hear that the number of land forces to be employed in the service of the ensuing year, will amount to 17,253, including officers, and 2,460 invalids.

Thursday John Wilkes, Esq; who a few days since arrived with his daughter from France, set out again for that kingdom, having, it is said, received an intimation, that his presence here might probably be attended with some disagreeable consequences to himself.

This week a number of artificers in the steel, copper and cast-iron branches, have been engaged, on great encouragement, to embark for New-England.

Dec. 15. We now hear the reports of the change in the ministry are entirely without foundation.

It is asserted, that the British exports to North-America have this year fallen short many thousand pounds.

We hear a person of distinction arrived last week from a neighbouring nation, in consequence of some resolutions taken by a great assembly on that side of the water.

By letters from Leghorn we are informed, that according to a list published there, it appears, the whole number of Jesuits transported from different parts of Spain to Corfica, amounts to 2320.

It is now almost a certainty, that an act of grace will pass next session of Parliament.

This morning the price of corn fell eighteen pence per quarter at Bear-key.

Dec. 17. We hear from good authority, that the Right Hon. the Earl of Sandwich will soon be made Secretary of State.

A certain favourite bill, which was lately carried in a certain neighbouring nation, has, 'tis whispered, been already unanimously rejected by a certain illustrious Assembly.

From a neighbouring island we learn, the disapprobation of the leading persons in the government, and the discontent of all ranks is at so high a pitch, that it is found necessary that they should immediately be supplied with another Governor.

They write from Madrid, that the court had given orders for a formidable squadron to be fitted out on an expedition against the states of Algiers and Tripoli, whose Corsairs greatly infested the Spanish trade in the Mediterranean.

P H I L A D E L P H I A.

Captain Carr informs us, that the New Hope, Captain Gifford, from New-York, was embayed at Cardiff, but received no Damage; and that the Captains Chambers and Clark, from New-York, are arrived at Bristol. On the 8th Instant, in Lat. 37, Long. 71, he spoke a Ship, Captain Kelley, from Liverpool for Maryland.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 29th day of February, at two o' clock in the afternoon, at the house of Henry Rinker, at the sign of the Lamb, at the upper end of Germantown, two lots of ground, situate in Germantown township, on one of which is erected a good stone house; the two lots containing in the whole 14 acres and an half; bounded by lands of Thomas Garret, Matthew Adam Hogerwood, and Thomas Carvell; late the property of Conrad Weidner and wife, and to be sold by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

To be LETT for two Years, from the Twenty-fifth of March next,

A QUANTITY of good drained Meadow, at Clommell Creek, in Gloucester County, about seven Miles from William Cooper's Ferry, fit for mowing or feeding of Cattle, being mostly in a good Sward of Grass; together with some Upland adjacent, suitable for Plowing, or raising Corn, and foddering Cattle thereon, in the Winter Season. The Meadows are in good Banks, containing about 300 Acres, with Timber for Rails and Firewood. Likewise an Overseer, who has lived on the Place for some Years past with his Family, and for his Conduct can be well recommended. An Agreement is made with him for one Year certain. For Terms, apply to JOSEPH MORGAN, at Pensawkin, in West New-Jersey; or to CHARLES WEST, near Vine-street, Philadelphia.

WILL be exposed for Sale, by public Vendue, on Third Day, the 22d of March next ensuing, at Clommell Meadows, in Gloucester County, about 17 Miles below William Cooper's Ferry, for ready Money, 109 steers, in good Order; and 122 Ewes, and Lambs with them; a Quantity of Hay; sundry Houshold Goods; several Horses; a Waggon; Carts, and and other Utensils, suitable for Farming; where Attendance will be given, at the Day of Sale, by the Subscriber.

All Persons who are indebted to the Estate of ISAAC COOPER, late of Newton, in the County of Gloucester, West New-Jersey, deceased, either by Bond, Note, or Book Debt, are desired to come and discharge the same: And those who have any Demands against the said Estate, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be properly adjusted by

SAMUEL NOBLE, Executor.

RUN away, on the 23d of January last, from the subscriber, a servant man, named George Michael Rossmiller, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, light hair, speaks English and German, but stuttering; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a much worn blue coat, with white metal buttons, a white stuff jacket, with white metal buttons, and one ditto without sleeves, a pair of deerskin breeches, with white metal buttons, a pair of new white stockings, fresh soled shoes, with brass buckles, four shirts, an old yellow silk handerchief, and a new wool hat. Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him to the subscriber, living in Salisbury township, Northampton county, or secures him in Easton goal, shall have Five Pounds reward, and reasonable charges, paid by GEORGE DUDT. ‖

Bucks County, February 12, 1768.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the 29th day of February, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of the Widow Kelly, in Hill Town townſhip, John Jones's right of 30 acres of land, bounded by lands of Eraſmus Kelly, and Edward Jones, and others, with a good houſe thereon; and ſome meadow ground cleared, and a young bearing orchard; taken in execution, and to be ſold by me § WILLIAM BUCKMAN, Sheriff.

Bucks County, February 12, 1767.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the 2d day of March, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Tinbrook, inn-holder in Tinicum townſhip, a tract of land, containing 109 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, bounded by lands of John Tinbrook, and others, with a log houſe thereon, ſome land cleared; late the property of John Storm, taken in execution, and to be ſold by me ¶ WILLIAM BUCKMAN, Sheriff.

Bucks County, February 12, 1768.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the 2d day of March, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Tinbrook, inn-holder in Tinicum townſhip, a tract of land, containing 190 acres be the ſame more or leſs, bounded by lands of William Logan, and Durham tract, with two log houſes and a griſt-mill thereon, ſome land cleared; late the property of Andrew Sickafous, and Chriſtopher Sickafous, taken in execution, and to be ſold by me § WILLIAM BUCKMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, on Friday, the 25th of March next, will be expoſed to public ſale, by way of vendue, at the Court-houſe in York Town, at 12 o'clock, two plantations adjoining each other, in Straban townſhip (on which lands the town of Straban, alias Hunter's town, is erected) containing 400 acres, more or leſs, of which there is a patent for 180 acres, more or leſs; the plantations lie on both ſides the great road leading from York to Black's Gap, about 55 miles from Baltimore, and 25 from York-town. There is a large quantity of meadow ground on ſaid land, part of which is cleared. The land is good, well watered, and ſundry valuable improvements thereon. As to thoſe lots on the premiſes that are built upon, and conveyed to the ſettlers, of which there are about 10 or 12, the purchaſer will be intitled only to the groundrents; the whole taken in execution as the eſtate of David Hunter, and to be ſold by

DAVID M'CONAUGHY, Sheriff.

To be LETT, for any term of years, not exceeding ſeven, and to be entered on the 15th day of March next,

THE noted inn CHATHAM, formerly called the HALF-WAY-HOUSE, ſituate in London-Grove townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, and province of Pennſylvania, with a large orchard in its prime, and about 230 acres of land. The houſe is of ſtone and lime, 2 ſtories high, 4 rooms on each floor, and a cellar under the whole, in 3 diviſions; there is a large commodious kitchen, a ſhed upwards of 100 feet in length, and ſtables, of the ſame materials; the whole entirely new, and finiſhed in the neateſt and beſt manner. None but a ſuitable perſon for the keeping a public-houſe, will be accepted as a tenant. For further particulars, apply to the ſubſcriber, living in New-Caſtle, upon Delaware, THOMAS M'KEAN.

RUN away from the ſaid THOMAS M'KEAN, about a month ago, a ſervant boy, named PHILIP COWDEN, about 17 years of age, of a fair complexion, pale yellow coloured ſtrait hair; took only his common apparel, having no change of linen, &c. with him; he appears to be a ſoft ſimple fellow, and may be eaſily known by a ſcar under the waiſtband of his breeches, in the middle of his back, which was occaſioned by a wound received on a ſhort ſtump, by a fall from a horſe laſt year. Whoever apprehends him, and confines him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward. ¶ 6 w.

TO be SOLD by vendue, on the 17th of march next, on the premiſes, if not ſold before by private ſale, a TRACT of SEVENTY-THREE ACRES of good LAND, ſituate in Radnor, in the county of Cheſter, and adjoining Radnor church. There is on the premiſes a framed dwelling-houſe, with a ſtone chimney, two rooms on a floor, a bearing orchard, and a good many young thriving trees lately planted, there are 10 acres of good well watered meadow already made, and under good red clover graſs; there may be at leaſt eight or ten acres more made and watered, there being a conſtant good ſtream of water running thro the ſame, which may be eaſily raiſed; there is a good large new barn, a weaver's ſhop, a ſpring houſe, with ſeveral good ſprings of water thereon, one of which is convenient to the houſe; there is about one half of ſaid premiſes cleared, and all freſh and good, the remainder exceeding well timbered; the place is in an healthful pleaſant ſituation, and convenient to ſeveral places of worſhip of different denominations, alſo to ſeveral merchant mills, and within 15 miles of Philadelphia. On the whole, it may be truly ſaid to be a good, fertile healthy place. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes, may be ſhewn the ſame by applying to Felix Miller, living thereon, and will be informed of the terms, which will be made eaſy, by applying to the owner, ¶ ROBERT ELLIOT.

TO be ſold by the ſubſcriber, in New-London townſhip, Cheſter county, on Tueſday, the 15th Day of March next, a good MERCHANT and GRIST MILL, with two pair of ſtones, one of which cullens; the mill-houſe is built with ſtone, and covered with cedar, on a never-failing ſtream, being the middle branch of Whiteclay-creek, a conſtant Stream, and good dam, with new boulting-cloths, and every thing in good repair; alſo 100 acres of land, more or leſs, about 40 acres cleared, of which ten are excellent meadow, and more may be made, the reſt well timbered and watered, with a houſe, barn, ſtable, and other conveniences; together with all the utenſils belonging to the above mills; ſituate in a healthy part of the country, about 14 miles from Newport, and the ſame diſtance from the Head of Elk. The title is indiſputable. Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe the ſaid plantation and mills, may know the terms, by applying to

¶ JOHN HENDERSON, ſenior.

To be SOLD, by the Subſcriber, in Germantown,

THE houſe and lot where he now dwells; well ſituated in a good part of the town for ſtore-keeping, or any public buſineſs, with ſuitable buildings and conveniencies, to carry on the ſame; it being the place where Moſes Hall formerly kept ſtore and tavern.

Alſo, to be ſold, by way of public vendue, on the premiſes, the 14th day of March next, the ſale to begin at one o'clock, a plantation and tract of land, containing near 140 acres, ſituated on Neſhaminy creek, in Southampton townſhip, and county of Bucks, about 80 acres cleared, part good meadow; there are on the premiſes, a good ſtone dwelling houſe, a frame barn, and good orchard; it has likewiſe a mine, which is occupied by ſundry creditable perſons in company; one eighth part is to be delivered to the owner of the place at the ſhaft, clear of coſt: The one moiety or half part of which eighth will be reſerved. The titles of both places are good. For terms of ſale apply to the owner, in Germantown; or to John Mitchell, near the plantation. † ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.

WANTED,

ABOUT fifteen or twenty acres of land, not above eight miles from Philadelphia, bounded on a river or creek navigable for flats, but not near any marſh. Whoever has ſuch a place to diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms, may hear of a purchaſer, by applying to the printers hereof. ¶

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away the 10th inſtant, from the Northern Liberties, a certain JOHN FAVRITE (alias JEAN FAVIAT) a midle ſized man, of a ſallow complexion, wears his own hair, and ſpeaks the French language well, has been a ſoldier in the army formerly; had on, when he went away, a lightiſh grey coloured broadcloth jacket, with gilt buttons, a pair of grey coloured worſted ribbed ſtockings, and a pair of half worn ſhoes, but it is poſſible he may change his clothes. At beſt he appears to be an ordinary ſhabby fellow, is fond of drink, and very talkative. Sometimes he paſſes for an Engliſhman, but often for a Frenchman. Alſo went with him his wife, who is a ſlim woman, named PEGGY, and two children; the eldeſt is a girl of two years; the youngeſt a boy in arms, a year old, and carried off a large red cow, with ſome white ſpots about her; and ſundry implements of huſbandry, belonging to the plantation he lived on. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid fellow, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive Thirty Shillings reward for him, and Ten Shillings for the cow, by applying to the printers hereof.

N. B. He was ſeen, on the 11th inſtant, about this city with a gun, and his wife with a pillow caſe of clothes, all of which are ſuppoſed to be ſtolen.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JAMES MARTIN, of Mount Bethel townſhip, Northampton county, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment: And thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, proved, that they may be paid, by ANN MARTIN, WILLIAM M'FARRON, JOHN RALSTON, and ANTHONY MOORE, Execut. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN MITCHELL, late of Lancaſter county, deceaſed, by bond, bill, or book debt, are deſired ſpeedily to pay the ſame, to prevent further trouble: And thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to bring in their accounts proved, that they may be adjuſted, as they may expect no further notice from

¶ THOMAS PORTER, Executor.

CAME to the plantation of JAMES M'GAVOCK, about the ſeeding month, a ſmall bay mare, about 13 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder T W; which mare has broke into his incloſures, and done him damage; therefore the owner is deſired to come to the ſubſcriber, living in Martick townſhip, Lancaſter county, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. JAMES M'GAVOCK. ¶

AMERICAN NEW CLOVER, TIMOTHY, and BLUE GRASS SEEDS,
With ſundry other GOODS, to be ſold by
BENJAMIN KENDALL,
At his Store, next Door to the One Tun Tavern, at the Corner of Cheſtnut and Third-ſtreets. ¶

Bucks County, January 26, 1768.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on the 19th day of February next, at the houſe of William Reeder, innholder, in Plumſted townſhip, in the county of Bucks aforeſaid, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, the following tracts of land, viz. a meſſuage tenement, and two tracts of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Plumſted aforeſaid, bounded by land of Philip Wood, and others; the one containing 28 acres, and the other 50 acres. And one other tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Nockamixon, bounded by land of Michael Meſſer, and others, containing 250 acres. All late the property of Jacob Wiſmar; ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ WILLIAM BUCKMAN, Sheriff.

Bucks County, January 26, 1768.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on the firſt day of March next, at the dwelling houſe of John Tenbrook, in the townſhip of Tinicum, in the county of Bucks, will be expoſed to public ſale, the following tracts of land, late the property of Richard Stevens, viz. 416 acres of extraordinary good land, adjoining the river Delaware, now in poſſeſſion of ſaid Tenbrook; 112 acres in poſſeſſion of Abraham Bennet; and alſo 1541 acres of unimproved land, divided into ſeveral parcels; all ſituate in the townſhip of Tinicum aforeſaid. Together with all the rights of ſaid Stevens, of, in and to other lands in the ſaid county of Bucks. Likewiſe a ſervant man's time; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM BUCKMAN, Sheriff. §

NOTICE is hereby given to the Members of the LIBRARY COMPANY of PHILADELPHIA, that they are deſired to meet at the Library Room, on Saturday, the 20th of February next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, in order to give their Votes reſpecting a Law propoſed to be made, for reducing the Price of a Share in the ſaid Company's Books and Effects to TEN POUNDS Pennſylvania Currency; and for impowering the Directors, from Time to Time, to diſpoſe of ſuch Duplicates of Books in the Library as they ſhall judge proper, for the Benefit of the Company. By Order of the Directors,

January 12, 1768. FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Secretary.

St. George's Hundred, New-Caſtle County, Jan. 16, 1768.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

WHEREAS, on Sunday evening, the 22d of November laſt, was ſet on fire, the barn, ſtack yard, and fodder houſe, of the ſubſcriber, ſuppoſed to be done by a certain JAMES WILSON; he is well known by different names in different parts of the country, viz. in Cheſter county by Simſon, at New-York by Stenſon, and Belcher and Brown elſewhere; has had ſeveral wives, two of which are in this neighbourhood, the latter was the Widow Bumgardain, who he poſted the 17th of April 1766 in the Pennſylvania gazette, No. 1947; he is a middle ſized fellow, pock-marked, wants ſome of his fore teeth, ſhort noſe, ſmall red eyes, ſhort neck, ſhort black hair, wears a white cap, a home-made ſtrait bodied coat, light coloured, a ſtriped lincey jacket, leather breeches, braſs buckles, a home-made blue great coat, with ſmall red ſpots from the mixture of the wool, ſpeaks thick and ſomewhat through his noſe, or as if he had a cold; ſpiteful, blood-thirſty and revengeful againſt thoſe he has any ill will, which may be eaſily perceived by his converſation; a horrid ſwearer, moſtly every word by his Maker; is very artful and cunning to contrive or conceal miſchief; has been charged with ſeveral crimes in this neighbourhood which would convict him, beſides the preſent, viz. for an intention and attempt to poiſon his laſt wife, alſo the altering the preſent currency of this government, in parting Twenty Shilling bills, and paſſing the ſame; he has repeatedly threatened the lives and properties of many in this neighbourhood, as well as mine, and others, from whence he came. No leſs than the lives and properties of all thoſe in general he had any difference with on the moſt trifling occaſions. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid fellow, and bringing him to me, or New-Caſtle goal, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS WITHERSPOON. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 22d of February, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain plantation or tract of land, containing 85 acres, and 146 perches, ſituate in Oxford townſhip; bounded by lands of Anthony Wilkinſon, and Aaron Goforth. At the ſame will be ſold, a parcel of houſhold furniture, with ſundry other articles; late the property of George Geiler; ſeized and taken in execution, by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

Juſt imported in the Nancy and Sukey, Captain Kears, from London, and to be ſold either wholeſale or retail, at the corner of Market and Second-ſtreets, oppoſite the Court-houſe, by

JOSEPH WOOD,

A large and neat aſſortment of the following GOODS, viz,

BEST ſuperfine ſcarlet drab cloth, ditto blue, beſt ſuperfine London brown cloth, ſcarlet ditto, blue ditto, black ditto, green ditto, mixt and cloth coloured ditto, Parſons grey ditto, Ravens grey ditto, half mourning ditto, ſuperfine rattinets to match, black, blue, ſcarlet, green and cloth coloured ſecond cloths, ſuperfine black hair pluſh, ditto ſcarlet, ditto buff, prunello for Parſons gowns, Bath coating, ſerge naps, plain ditto, water proof cloths, drab ditto, ſerge cloths, brocades, lutеſtrings, paduaſoys, mantuas, gold and ſilver lace, callicoes, chints, cottons, and a variety of other articles, as uſual.

N. B. As thoſe cloths are of the very beſt kind, and dyed in grain, the rattinets alſo of the fineſt ſort, and not high preſſed and glazed to deceive the eye, but will bear examination, I will ſell for caſh only, as low as any imported into this province, equal in quality, and all other goods on the ſame terms; and if any one lowers their price, I am determined to do ſo too; and as I have never diſtreſſed any one in the way of my buſineſs, I flatter myſelf to meet with at leaſt as much encouragement as my neighbours, if I ſell as low, which I am fully reſolved to do, and never book any one article more, if I can avoid it. All thoſe indebted are deſired to diſcharge their reſpective ballances, and prevent my doing what is very diſagreeable to me. I do intend to keep up a very good aſſortment of cloths, and other articles, as heretofore.

TO be SOLD, by public Vendue, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, on the 24th of February inſtant, at the Widow Withy's, a LOT of GROUND, in the Borough of Cheſter, being a Corner Lot on James and Welch-ſtreets, containing 120 Feet Front on each Street, bounded by the ſaid Streets, the Church Ground, and a Lot late John Owen's; being a Part of the Eſtate of Charles Jones, aſſigned to us for the Uſe of his Creditors. REESE MEREDITH, JOSEPH FOX, WILLIAM FISHER, THOMAS WHARTON.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGROE WENCH, about 17 or 18 years of age. Enquire of the printers hereof. ‖

TO BE SOLD,

A few Bags of PEPPER,

By JOHN COX, ſenior, in Front-ſtreet.

Talbot county, Maryland, December 26, 1767.

HAVING been lately robbed of a conſiderable ſum of money, and by good authority informed, that a Negroe man, commonly known by the name of BERRY's ABEL, with the aſſiſtance of his reputed wife (already in cuſtody) hath committed the theft: I do hereby offer a reward of Three Piſtoles, to be paid to any perſon or perſons that ſhall apprehend and bring him before John Goldſborough, Eſq; one of the Magiſtrates for this county. Said Negroe is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, rather luſty than otherwiſe; had on, and with him, when he went away, a caſtor hat, almoſt new, a blue cloth coat, a jacket of country made cloth, buckſkin breeches, a pair of boots, and a great coat, and in poſſeſſion of a light grey coloured horſe, about 14 hands high. This fellow, I am told, was formerly a ſlave, the property of Mr. Joſeph Berry, but lately received his freedom, as a ſtep judged abſolutely neceſſary to be taken, in order to quiet effectually ſome ſcruples of conſcience, the owner religiouſly entertained, in conſequence of his keeping Negroes in ſlavery; yet, nevertheleſs, it is now preſumed that ſaid Negroe hath, ſince this change of condition, had the principal direction of all the roguery carried on by the Negroes of his acquaintance, ſeeing his preſent ſituation encourages him to offer for ſale (with greater boldneſs) the effects unjuſtly obtained by them, as the produce of his own labour,

¶ 6 w. ANDREW MEIN.

TO be SOLD, a FARM belonging to the ſubſcriber, ſituated at Long Branch, in the town of Shrewſberry, containing 110 acres. There is on the place a good new dwelling-houſe, with two rooms, and a large entry, below, and four rooms above, with very convenient out houſes. It is well wooded and watered, and in very good fence, has good freſh and ſalt meadow, ſufficient for any ſtock a judicious farmer would keep on it. Its ſituation is healthy, and commands a fine proſpect of the Weſtern Ocean, and as fine a country view as any the county of Monmouth affords; it is within a mile and an half of a fine river, that abounds with fiſh and wild fowl, and where there is a public landing. The ſea baſs banks lie before the door, which afford fiſh of the beſt kind, winter and ſummer. The advantages of ſuch a ſituation muſt recommend it to thoſe who want a farm for profit, and the pleaſantneſs of it, to thoſe who want a cool air, and fine proſpect. It is very conveniently ſituated for any perſon that would take lodgers, or keep a tavern; or any gentleman that has an inclination for a ſummer ſeat on the ſea-ſide, where he will be troubled with no muſketoes or other vermin, that render moſt places, near the ſalts, diſagreeable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, or to the printers hereof. JOHN MORRIS.

TO BE SOLD,

A Houſe and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the Eaſt Side of Second-ſtreet, containing in Front, on ſaid Street, 14 Feet 6 Inches, and extending back 80 Feet, to a 3 Feet Alley, leading into Arch-ſtreet; the Houſe is 14 Feet 6 inches wide, and 40 Feet deep, carried up in the Back 3 Story high with Brick, and in the Front two Story, with two Garrets, alſo a good Brick Kitchen; ſubject to a Ground-Rent of Two Pounds Fifteen Shillings, Pennſylvania Currency, per Annum; now reuted to Mr. William Cannon, for Fifty Pounds per Annum; bounded on the North by the Houſe Mr. Cornelius Bradford lives in, and on the South by Mr. Samuel Cheeſeman's Houſe. For further Particulars, enquire of Joſeph Redman, in Market-ſtreet, or of Dr. John Redman, oppoſite the ſaid Lot.

Likewiſe to be ſold by the Subſcribers, a Parcel of Sadlery and Ironmongery Ware, conſiderably under what they can be imported for. JOSEPH REDMAN, JOHN REDMAN. The.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Amwell, in the county of Hunterdon, in the night of the 25th of January laſt, a bay GELDING, 13 hands and 3 inches high, with a ſtar on his forehead, has neither brand nor ear-mark, and has a feather on each ſide his jaws, has lately had the diſtemper, and has a ſcar on the under ſide of his jaws, another on the inſide of his thigh, and is low in fleſh. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and ſecures him, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the reward of Twenty Shillings, and all reaſonable charges; and for the thief and horſe the ſum of Three Pounds, paid by me NOAH HIXSON. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

February 25, 1768. NUMB. 2044.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

PHILADELPHIA.

A MESSAGE *to the* GOVERNOR *from the* ASSEMBLY.

May it pleaſe your HONOUR,

WE met at this Sitting, ſincerely diſpoſed to preſerve that Harmony which ought to ſubſiſt between "the Branches of a Legiſlative Body:" And although your Meſſage, of the Eighth Inſtant, appears to us evidently calculated to diſturb it, yet we were reſolved that it ſhould not divert us from the important Objects before us; but as the public Buſineſs is nearly concluded, and that Meſſage contains a Number of ſevere Inſinuations, and groundleſs Charges againſt us, we are obliged to take particular Notice of them.

We entertain as juſt a Senſe of the "great Inconvenience attending Differences between thoſe Branches," as you poſſibly can do. Ever ſince we have had the Honour of holding theſe Seats, we have carefully avoided them; unleſs they were neceſſary to obtain ſome Act of Juſtice, to regain ſome Right invaded, to ſupport his Majeſty's Authority, or procure Safety to ourſelves, and thoſe we repreſent. And even in theſe Inſtances, we think we may ſafely call on your Honour to ſhew that we have conducted them otherwiſe, than by a plain Repreſentation of Facts, and decent, though firm, Arguments. Could we, on a Retroſpection of your Conduct, perſuade ourſelves to believe that "you have carefully avoided doing any Thing to interrupt "a good Underſtanding with the Aſſemblies of this Province," it would give us real Pleaſure, as it would afford us a Proſpect of an eaſy Accommodation of our preſent "Differences."

We have carefully re-conſidered our Meſſage of the Fifth Inſtant, which you are pleaſed to ſay, is "not only indecent and "unbecoming, but indicates a *Spirit* prevailing among us, very "ill ſuited to the preſent critical Situation of our public Affairs," *&c.* From what Part of this Meſſage you could collect any Thing that juſtifies theſe Charges, we are at a Loſs to judge. The Manner of Expreſſion is plain, accompanied with Arguments deduced from a fair Repreſentation of Facts, which your Honour has, however, choſe wholly to paſs over unanſwered, from a Conviction, we ſuſpect, that it was much eaſier to pronounce them "indecent, and unbecoming," than to refute our Reaſoning, or diſprove the Truth of our Repreſentation.

We remonſtrated to your Honour, that moſt atrocious Offences had been long ſince committed in the Province; we requeſted that you would take the proper Meaſures to bring the Offenders to Juſtice, and we pointed out the Means by which this moſt neceſſary Buſineſs might be effected, without "your doing Violence to the Conſtitution."----We endeavoured to delineate the unhappy Conſequences that have reſulted from permitting Men, who have bid Defiance to the Powers of Government, and audaciouſly trampled on its Authority, to remain longer unpuniſhed: And, we preſumed to intimate the preſent Debility of the Government, under the late Adminiſtration of the Laws. If the pointing out thoſe Truths to your Honour, can be eſteemed "indecent and unbecoming," we juſtly merit your Cenſure. But if to adviſe and entreat your Honour to ſupport the King's Authority, committed to your Care for the Protection of his People, is an indiſpenſable Obligation, which we owe both to his Majeſty and our Conſtituents; and if, in the Diſcharge of this Truſt, we have incurred your Diſpleaſure, we can the more cheerfully bear it, as we are conſcious we were actuated by no Motives but our Duty, and the Good of the Country. This is the "Spirit," which prevails among us. If you ſuſpected us of any other, you did us great Injuſtice. And, had more of this Spirit been exerted by your Honour, we are perſuaded, the Murderers of the *Indians* at *Coneſtogoe* and *Lancaſter* would, long ere now, have ſuffered the Puniſhment they deſerved; numerous Offenders would have been deterred from the Perpetration of the moſt heinous Offences; the Honour of the Government would have been maintained, and that Order ſupported, which only can enſure Safety and Happineſs to the Subject.

That "the averting an *Indian* War, and the ſad Effects of it, were the principal Objects at the Opening of this Seſſions," we agree, and we hope we have demonſtrated, by our Conduct, a faithful Diſcharge of our Duty herein, ſo far as our Power extended. We, at your Inſtance, prepared a Bill, with all poſſible Diſpatch, for removing the lawleſs Intruders from the *Indian* Lands. And, to leave nothing undone, which could poſſibly tend to remove the *Indians* Diſcontent, we voted and granted a Sum of Money, to be expended in *Preſents* of Condolance for the Number of *Indians* who have been cruelly murdered in, and on the Frontiers of, this Province; and other Gifts for regaining their Friendſhip. Theſe Things we were more eſpecially induced to do, as we deſpaired, from your Declaration, that the Offenders were likely to be apprehended, or public Juſtice ſatisfied; which the Laws and Policy of all civilized Nations ſtrictly require.

But you are pleaſed to tell us, that "the two only Cauſes of "Complaint, you find mentioned in his Excellency General "*Gage*'s, and Sir *William Johnſon*'s Letters, are the Intruſion "of our People on the *Indian* Lands---and the Inſults and hoſtile "Acts they have received from the Frontier People, chiefly from "*Virginia*;" and you charge us that, not being "content with "the Cauſes pointed out by thoſe Gentlemen," "we have proceeded to inveſtigate others:" Your Letter from Sir *William*, laid before us, we did not receive until the 21ſt Ultimo---Our Meſſage upon which you found the Charge againſt us of unneceſſarily "inveſtigating other" Cauſes than thoſe pointed out by him, was ſent up to your Honour on the 13th Ultimo---With what Propriety then could you aſſert, that we were not content with the Cauſes pointed out by Sir *William*, when we had not ſeen his Letter: But had this Letter come to your Hands, and been earlier laid before us, we muſt have been blind indeed, not to have diſcovered that there are *other Cauſes*, than thoſe you aſſign; becauſe, after mentioning them, this Gentleman adds the Words [*&c.*] which to a Perſon deſirous of inveſtigating all, for the Public Good, might have ſhewn there were "others" than thoſe particularly ſpecified.

The Copy of the General's Letter is now before us, and we cannot help expreſſing our Surprize, that you ſhould refer us to that Letter to find that, "the two Cauſes," recited in your Meſſage, are the *only* Cauſes of the *Indians* Complaint: Had your Honour attended to a few Words, juſt preceding thoſe you have been pleaſed to ſelect, you would have found your Miſtake, and plainly diſcovered, that the General, in very explicit Terms, aſſigns *other Cauſes*----That the whole Truth may, however, appear, we beg Leave to quote the very Words of his Letter, *not tranſpoſed, as they are in your Meſſage*, but in the Order they ſtand. They are theſe; that although "ſeveral *Cauſes* for their preſent "ill Temper are ſuggeſted, yet the Inſults they have received "from the Frontier People, chiefly from thoſe of *Virginia*, and "the Obſtinacy of the People, who perſiſt to ſettle on their "Lands, not only without their Conſent, but in Contradiction to "their warmeſt Remonſtrances, and the Endeavours that have "been uſed to remove them, I perceive to be the *moſt immediate* "*Cauſe* of their preſent Diſcontent." Hence it appears very contrary to what you have alledged, that the Matters aſſerted by you as the *only two Cauſes* of *Indian* Complaint, are ſtiled by the General, "the moſt immediate Cauſe," and of Conſequence that there remain other "*Cauſes* for their preſent ill Temper." Indeed, had his Excellency omitted to mention any other Reaſons for the *Indian* Diſquietude, than thoſe your Honour ſeems ſo remarkably attached to, we apprehend it requires but a ſmall Knowledge of the Diſpoſitions and Policy of the Natives, and of what has unhappily paſſed in this Province, to diſcover many others: The *Indians* have ſtrong Ideas of Juſtice, and retain a warm Reſentment for Injuries. The Murder of their People, they eſteem not only a private Loſs to their Relatives, but a public One to their Nation; and they ſeldom forget, or forgive Inſults of this Nature, without obtaining Satisfaction from the Government, where they were committed; and therefore, when we conſider the Number of their People, who have been cruelly maſſacred by a lawleſs Part of the Inhabitants of this Province, we cannot conceive that your Honour can be at a Loſs to find out ſome of the other "Cauſes" intimated, though not expreſly enumerated, by the General. And if in the Inveſtigation of thoſe Cauſes, we have unfortunately given your Honour Offence, it is an Offence, we aſſure you, we could not well avoid----His Excellency's Letter, and the ſeeming Sincerity with which you declared your Readineſs, in your firſt Meſſage on this Subject, "to remove "the juſt Cauſes of *Indian* Complaints of paſt Injuries," and an anxious Deſire of uniting with you in a Meaſure ſo neceſſary to the future Safety of the Province, led us into the Enquiry, which we conceived to be our indiſpenſible Duty, as it appeared neceſſary to avert the Calamities of an *Indian* War.

The oblique Inſinuation, thrown out by your Honour, that thoſe Enquiries were "taken up rather with a View to *diſtract your Councils*, than to remove the preſent Cauſes of "*Indian* Diſſatisfactions,"---though of a high Nature, gives us no Concern. Our Innocence and Actions, we truſt, will not only vindicate us againſt this intended Aſperſion, but againſt any others, which you may think proper to caſt upon us: Nor are we to be thus diverted from firmly diſcharging our Duty to the Crown, and our Conſtituents.-----Thoſe Enquiries were entered into and made, before we knew of the Murders committed by *Frederick Stump*, and his Servant. On the Seventh of *January* Mr. *Croghan* was examined on thoſe Matters, before this Houſe: On the Thirteenth, our Meſſage, mentioning this Enquiry, was ſent to you, and the Letter from Colonel *Armſtrong*, giving you the firſt Account of the Reſcue of *Stump* and his Servant (which ſeems to have thrown your Councils into ſo much Confuſion) was not wrote before the Twenty-ninth of the ſame Month----How then was it poſſible that the Houſe could intend to "*diſtract your Councils*" at the Time thoſe Enquiries were taken up?---They could not ſuſpect that a Requeſt, made to your Honour, to bring Murderers to Juſtice, would have that Effect, when they knew of no other Matters before them. If your *Councils* are diſtracted, we diſclaim all Share in the Cauſes of that Diſtraction: And we think you might, with much greater Propriety and Juſtice, have derived it from another Source.---- Councils muſt undoubtedly be involved in Perplexities and Confuſion, when the Execution of Laws, for a Series of Time, has been groſly neglected; Murderers, and other Offenders, permitted to eſcape with Impunity; and the Government thereby brought into the utmoſt Contempt.----To theſe Cauſes, the preſent Difficulties attending your Councils are only to be aſcribed; and not to any Thing which we have done, or ever thought of doing: And, therefore, this moſt unkind Inſinuation againſt us, is the more ungenerous and unjuſtifiable.

Your Honour is pleaſed to repeat your "Deteſtation" of "the Murder of the *Indians* at *Coneſtogoe* and *Lancaſter*," and yet you are extremely unwilling to believe it "one of the Cauſes "of the preſent Diſcontent among the *Indians*," and you confeſs yourſelf "at a Loſs to conjecture on what Intelligence we found "our Opinion in this particular."----We will candidly inform your Honour, upon what our Opinion is founded.----It is upon the very Nature of thoſe tragical Scenes, and their apparent Conſequences.-----Thoſe *Indians* were chiefly Deſcendants from one of the moſt powerful tribes of the *Six Nations*:----They had Relations among them, who have long ſince heard of their inhoſpitable and barbarous Treatment, while under the Protection of the Government---To ſuppoſe then, that ſuch Acts of Inhumanity had not created Uneaſineſs and Reſentment, not only in thoſe Relations, but in the Nation generally, would be to flatter ourſelves, that they were void of all Paſſion and Policy;---- the contrary of which every Day's Experience fully manifeſts. And when we further conſidered, that not one of theſe atrocious Murderers has been brought to Puniſhment, in order to remove the Prejudices of the Natives againſt the Government; nor that the uſual Preſent of Condolance has been made by this Province, to the Relatives for the Loſs of their Brethren,---we were greatly confirmed in our Opinion, that thoſe Murders were one of the Cauſes of *Indian* Diſcontent.----But we did not depend on thoſe Reaſons ſolely;----we found from the Examination of *George Croghan*, Eſq; Deputy Superintendant of *Indian* Affairs, that the *Senecas* had complained, among others, of thoſe Murders: And we have been ſo happy ſince, as to have our Opinion farther corroborated by another Authority, the Authenticity whereof, we think, your Honour will not diſpute, as you have fully acknowledged it in your Meſſage now before us;---we mean, from an impartial and full State of all the Cauſes of the preſent *Indian* Diſcontent, communicated in a Letter during this Seſſion to our Speaker, by the Honourable Sir *William Johnſon*, his Majeſty's Superintendant of *Indian* Affairs.----In this Letter, Sir *William* expreſly mentions "the Barbarity exerciſed on the unhappy *Coneſtogoe Indians*," as one of the Cauſes, among others, of the intended *Indian* Hoſtilities againſt the Colonies. And in another Part thereof he ſays, "the Murder of the *Coneſtogoes*, ſtill freſh in "their Memories, gives them much Pain." Thus your Honour may perceive, that we have not taken "it for granted," that the Murder of the *Coneſtogoe Indians* "is one Cauſe of *Indian* Complaint;" but that we are ſupported by good Information, and on the very Authority, which you ſo ſtrongly recommend in your Meſſage.

In order, however, to divert us from examining into this Cauſe of *Indian* Complaint, and from preſſing you to put the Laws in Execution againſt the Offenders, you inform us, "that the "*Six Nations*, upon Sir *William Johnſon*'s laying before them, and "explaining to them this Affair, at your Requeſt, in the Year "1764, were ſo far ſatisfied, that they received Belts from him "on the Occaſion, and ſuffered him to cover the Graves of their "deceaſed Brethren."---And can your Honour believe, that ſuch uncommon Injuries can be attoned for, and the Reſentment of the Indians ſo eaſily eradicated under thoſe Circumſtances? We are at a Loſs to conjecture upon what Motives you act, when you attempt to perſuade us, that "the Barbarity exerciſed on the unhappy *Coneſtogoe Indians*," was not one of the Cauſes of the *Indian* Diſcontent.---We would charitably hope, that "this Meaſure" was not taken up rather with a View to caſt a Veil over the inexcuſable Conduct of the Magiſtracy under your Superintendance, and to avoid a ſpeedy and diligent Inquiſition after the Murderers, than to reſtore the loſt Authority and Dignity of the Government. But indeed the bad Policy of treating ſuch important Matters with Neglect, or very little Regard, appears now fatally evident;---as it is too clear to be denied, that thoſe Murders, of which ſo little Notice has been taken, are one of the Cauſes which threaten the Colonies with an *Indian* War. And we muſt ſay, that the Situation of the Province, in our Apprehenſion, is truly moſt deplorable, when the late Murder in the County of *Cumberland* can "involve" you in ſuch "Difficulties," as to render it neceſſary to poſtpone, to "a more proper Seaſon," a Matter of equal, if not greater Importance to the Safety of the Colony.---The proper Time for puniſhing Offenders, is as ſoon as poſſible after the Offence is committed; every Neglect or Delay does but encourage them, and others, to the Perpetration of the like, or other Crimes. And as thoſe Offenders have too long already eluded the Hands of Juſtice, no "Seaſon," in our Opinion, can be more "proper" than that which demands their Conviction, to avert the impending Calamities of a general Rupture with the *Indians*.

You are further pleaſed to alledge, that "you are called upon "by us in a Manner the moſt extraordinary, to vindicate your"ſelf, and, as it were, arraigned by us for neglecting the Duties "of your Station, relative to Murders committed upwards of "four Years ago."----We do not pretend to "dictate," or to have any Power over your Honour; but we conceive we have a Right, as the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of this Province, to enquire into every Cauſe which threatens the Public Safety; to point out the Failures in the Adminiſtration of Juſtice; to adviſe and requeſt you would enforce a due Execution of the Laws, and make Examples of the Delinquent Officers; and we think it is alſo our Right to know how far thoſe reaſonable Requeſts are complied with:---And ſhould we obſerve any Omiſſion, or Neglect in a Governor, which is likely to bring the Authority of Government into Contempt, and thereby to endanger the Lives of his Majeſty's Subjects, we cannot but think we ought with Plainneſs, Firmneſs and Reſolution, to remonſtrate againſt ſuch Omiſſions or Neglects.---For your Honour will be pleaſed to conſider, that herein the Lives, Eſtates, and every Thing the People of this Province hold dear and valuable, are intimately concerned; and if we were, as idle Spectators, to ſee the Province we repreſent, precipitating into a State of Anarchy, with all its attendant Miſchiefs, we ſhould be not only chargeable with a Breach of Duty to the Crown, but the People we repreſent.

But why your Honour mentions the Time ſince thoſe Offences were committed, we cannot conceive.---Was it to perſuade us, that the Puniſhment of Murder would be now out of "Seaſon?" Theſe Criminals, you acknowledge, have eluded the Force of our Laws upwards of "four Years," and yet many of them remain in the Province, and may be eaſily diſcovered and apprehended.---As diſtreſſing as this Conſideration muſt be to every ſober Inhabitant, it is greatly aggravated by the Numbers of Crimes, of the ſame Nature, ſince committed.---Will your Honour permit us to place them in one View before you, that the dangerous Effects of delaying Juſtice in Government, may fully appear, and incite you to do your Duty.---In the Year 1763, the cruel Maſſacres of twenty *Indians*, chiefly of the *Six Nations*, were perpetrated at *Coneſtogoe* and *Lancaſter*. In the ſame Year, a *Delaware* Chief met with the ſame Fate, between *Sheerman*'s Valley and *Juniata*. In 1765, a Chief of the *Six Nations* was murdered near *Bedford*. In the Year 1766, a principal Warrior of the *Delawares* was killed between *Redſtone Creek* and *Cheat River*; and three *Delaware* Chiefs were robbed and murdered, near *Fort Pitt*, by two Inhabitants of this Province.---An *Indian* was lately murdered in *Northampton* County:---Beſides the late Barbarity committed by *Frederick Stump*, and his Servant, on ten *Indians* on *Middle Creek*:---And not one of thoſe Murderers has been brought to Puniſhment.---The laſt mentioned have, indeed, been apprehended, through the virtuous Activity of Captain *Patterſon*, aided by a few of his Neighbours, without any Authority from the Magiſtracy:---But when taken into Cuſtody by the Sheriff, under the Chief Juſtice's Warrant, and ready to be brought by a Guard to this City, for *Examination*, did not two of the inferior Magiſtrates inſolently preſume to ſuperſede the Power of that Warrant, and commit the Priſoners, by their own Authority, to the County Goal, and one of them to diſcharge the Guard raiſed by the Sheriff? Thereby affording an Opportunity to the lawleſs Part of the County of reſcuing them.---This *Reſcue* has ſince taken place by a Number of armed Men; and not a ſingle Offender apprehended, that we have heard of, though many of them are well known, and reſiding in the County.-----Where can theſe Things terminate, but in Tumults, and a total Abolition of the Powers of Government? For, can we reaſonably expect, that thoſe avowed Violators of the Faith of Treaties, and the Laws of GOD and their Country, will ſtop here, and not exerciſe the ſame Acts of Inhumaniy on the good People of the Province.---Their Numbers and Connections are continually increaſing by the Perpetration of new Offences, and freſh Difficulties occurring with them, to oppoſe the Execution of the Laws; while the Powers of Government, which ought, in all good Policy, to check the Growth of Crimes in their Bud, are either not exerciſed at all, or with ſo little Effect, as to incite neither Fear or Reſpect.

But our preſſing theſe Matters on your Honour, you are pleaſed to term "no leſs *unkind* and *indecent* towards you, than *im*"*prudent* with Reſpect to your preſent Purſuit, for Reaſons "which muſt occur to us on cool and diſpaſſionate Reflection, "though they are altogether improper to be made public at this "particular Juncture."---We truſt, that after ſo full an Explanation of our Motives, as is mentioned in this Meſſage, you

will readily alter your Sentiments with Reſpect to the Indecency of our Conduct:----And, as to the "Imprudence" of the Meaſure, though we have "coolly and diſpaſſionately" ſought for the Reaſons, which, you ſay, "muſt occur to us," we aſſure you, we are at a Loſs to diſcover them; unleſs they ariſe from an Apprehenſion in your Honour, that it is impracticable, under the preſent debilitated Adminiſtration of Government, to puniſh the Authors of Crimes committed at different Periods.

You are pleaſed to tell us, that you "contented yourſelf "with returning a *ſhort* Anſwer to our firſt Meſſage, letting us "know what Steps you had taken to diſcover and bring to Ju"ſtice thoſe who had been concerned in the *Lancaſter* Murders." Your Anſwer was, indeed, *ſhort*, but truly alarming to us. The very extraordinary Declaration made in that Meſſage, that "in "your Station, you conceived, nothing more can be done with"out doing an Act of Violence to the Conſtitution," afforded us a melancholy Proſpect of future Inſecurity.---And as it ſeems nothing more can be done, in your Opinion, by the Supreme Magiſtrate of *Pennſylvania*, towards bringing the moſt capital Offenders "to Juſtice," than writing a few Letters to the inferior Officers (who have contumaciouſly diſobeyed them) and iſſuing a Proclamation, which has been treated with the utmoſt Indignity, every impartial Perſon muſt be convinced that the Powers of Government, veſted in the feeble Hands of a Proprietary Governor, are too weak to ſupport Order in the Province, or give Safety to the People. *Signed by Order of the Houſe,*

JOSEPH GALLOWAY, *Speaker.*

February 20, 1768.

Saturday laſt the GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of this Province adjourned to Monday, the Ninth of May next. During the Seſſion the following* LAWS *were paſſed, viz.*

An ACT *for raiſing, by Way of Lottery, the Sum of Five Thouſand Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds, for purchaſing a public Landing in the Northern Liberties, and paving the Streets of Philadelphia.*

An ACT *for appropriating the Sum of Money for building the middle Houſe, on the Weſt Side of the Barracks, in the Northern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia.*

An ACT *for regulating the Fiſhery in the River Brandywine.*

An ACT *for incorporating the Society, known by the Name and Style of* The Philadelphia Contributionſhip, *for enſuring Houſes from Loſs by Fire, &c.*

An ACT *for raiſing and applying the Sum of Three Thouſand Pounds, towards removing the preſent Diſcontent of the Indians, regaining their Friendſhip, and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned.*

An ACT *to amend the Act, intituled, "An Act for the better Employment, Relief and Support of the Poor of the City of Philadelphia, the Diſtrict of Southwark, the Townſhips of Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk, and the Northern Liberties."*

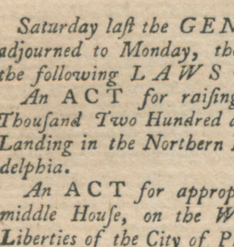
An ACT *to remove the Perſons now ſettled, and to prevent others from ſettling on any Lands in this Province, not purchaſed of the Indians.*

An ACT *to enable the Owners and Poſſeſſors of a certain Tract of Marſh and Meadow Land therein deſcribed, ſituate in the County of Cheſter, to keep the Banks, Dams, Sluices and Floodgates in Repair, and to raiſe a Fund to defray the Expence thereof.*

An ACT *to continue an Act, intituled, "An Act for laying a Duty on Negroes and Molattoe Slaves, imported into this Province," &c.*

By the DUKE OF CUMBERLAND PACKET, *Captain* BUNSTER, *arrived at New-York from Falmouth, we have the following Advices, viz.*

HAGUE, November 10.



YESTERDAY noon the Prince and Princeſs of Orange made their public entry into this town. The proceſſion was very magnificent, and in great order, notwithſtanding the prodigious concourſe of people, which had crowded from all parts of this country to ſee it. The Magiſtrates of the Hague received and complimented their Highneſſes under a triumphal arch, erected at the ſide, they came into town by. The Burghers were under arms, as was likewiſe the Garriſon; and the Prince of Weilbourg, and Prince Lewis of Brunſwick, marched in the train, at the head of their reſpective ſquadrons of guards. The artillery was fired at the ſame time from the ramparts; the bells rang; and the Stadtholder, with his Royal Bride, were conducted to their apartments, amidſt the acclamations of the people. The whole town was magnificently illuminated at night. This evening their Highneſſes make their appearance, for the firſt time, at the French Theatre; and on Thurſday next the Prince of Orange will give a Ball and Supper at the Old Court, with which the public feſtival will conclude.

St. James's, Dec. 1. The King has been pleaſed to appoint his Grace Auguſtus Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton, the Right Hon. Frederick North, commonly called Lord North, George Onſlow, Pryſe Campbell, and Charles Jenkinſon, Eſqrs. to be his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for executing the office of Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Exchequer.

Whitehall, Dec. 5. The King has been pleaſed to grant unto George Cooke, and Thomas Townſhend, the younger, Eſqrs. the office of Receiver and Paymaſter-General of all his Majeſty's guards, garriſons, and land forces (thoſe employed in Ireland, the Marine regiments, and ſuch forces as are under the care of the Admiralty, always excepted) And alſo the office of Paymaſter of all the monies appointed for the maintenance of the diſabled and ſuperannuated non-commiſſioned Officers and Soldiers belonging to his Majeſty's royal hoſpital near Chelſea.

Dublin, Dec. 8. On the 30th of November the freedom of the city of Londonderry was preſented to the Hon. Col. William Howe, in teſtimony of the important ſervices rendered to the public during the late war, by himſelf and his brave and noble brothers.

LONDON.

Nov. 19. A letter from Dantzick, dated Oct. 20, ſays, "The affairs of this kingdom form at preſent a very intereſting and ſtrange appearance. A great nation cloſe ſhut up within its own walls by the Ruſſian troops, who permit only thoſe to go out whom Prince Repnin pleaſes, the aſſembly of a free people reſtrained from the exerciſe of its ſovereignty, and its moſt reſpectable members arreſted and puniſhed by the miniſter of a foreign power, for having given their opinions freely concerning the affairs of their country, are incidents of which there is no example either in antient or modern hiſtory."

Letters from Warſaw of the 28th ult. ſay, that the Biſhop of Cracow, and the other perſons arreſted, have been conducted to Riga; and that the Ruſſian troops occupy their lands, and will remain there till the month of February next, when the Dyet is to meet again.

Letters from Madrid, dated Oct. 23, ſay, "A few days ago Don George Juan waited on the King at his palace of St. Laurent of the Eſcurial, in order to give his Majeſty an account of the ſucceſs of the negotiations with which he was charged as Ambaſſador from his Majeſty to the King of Morocco. We are informed that the Mooriſh Prince cauſes the treaty of peace which he hath concluded with Spain to be punctually obſerved; ſo that our navigators are now only expoſed to the depredations of the Corſairs of Algiers and Tripoli."

They write from Leghorn, that Capt. Julio Barbarini, in a Malteſe galley, had taken two Corſairs of Tunis, and ſunk a third, off Cape Paſſero in Sicily, after a deſperate engagement of two hours, in which two-thirds of the Moors, and almoſt one-half of the Chriſtians, were killed.

Nov. 21. A letter from Madrid has this paſſage: "Sir James Gray, the Britiſh Miniſter, has already entered upon his negotiation, of which the Manilla affair, and the Weſt-India commerce, are the firſt objects."

By ſome letters received by the laſt mail, we are informed, that a war in Poland is looked upon as inevitable.

A letter from Warſaw, dated Oct. 28, ſays, "The 24th of this month the Senators and the Nuncios aſſembled at the Prince Primate's, to conſider of proper means to obtain the return of the Grandees that were carried off. They nominated Deputies to the King, of whom they had a public audience, in which they inſiſted on that object. His Majeſty immediately charged the Archbiſhop of Lemberg, the Staroſt of Samogitia, and the Waywode of Kalitſch, to ſolicit that favour of the Prince de Repnin. The latter diſmiſſed them with an anſwer conformable to the declaration which he had delivered the day before to the General Confederacy, viz. that the thing was no longer in his power, and that they muſt apply to the court of Peterſburgh."

Their Majeſties, we are told, have each wrote a letter, with their own hands, felicitating the Prince and Princeſs of Orange, on their late auſpicious marriage, accompanied with ſuitable preſents.

Letters from Warſaw, dated Oct. 25, ſay, "There is a talk more than ever here of an offenſive and defenſive alliance between this Republic and the Empire of Ruſſia. It is aſſured that by virtue of this alliance, and the guaranty of the form of government, which Ruſſia has undertaken, that Empire is to ſend a body of Ruſſian troops, which are to be in the King's pay."

We hear the Iriſh Houſe of Commons are going on an enquiry into the penſions on that eſtabliſhment

Some letters from the Hague adviſe, that the ſtates of Holland have taken a reſolution to augment their marine, by ordering ſeveral ſhips of the line to be put upon the ſtocks.

Some agreeable advices are ſaid to have been received yeſterday from Sir James Gray, Bart. Ambaſſador at the court of Spain.

Nov. 24. A great council is ſummoned to meet this day at the Cockpit, Whitehall, on affairs of importance.

Letters from Paris, dated Nov. 13, ſay, "Prince Demetrius de Gallitzin, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the Empreſs of Ruſſia to this court, has received orders to return home without taking leave, becauſe his Majeſty has not ſent a Miniſter to Ruſſia of the ſame rank."

A letter from Corſica mentions, that the General had publiſhed an order, prohibiting any Jeſuit to quit the Iſland without firſt obtaining a paſs.

Nov. 26. Yeſterday the petition drawn up by the committee, appointed for that purpoſe, to be preſented to the Houſe of Commons, relative to the exorbitant price of proviſions, agreeable to Mr. Patterſon's motion, was read to the Court of Common Council at Guildhall, and approved of; and the Sheriffs were directed to go and preſent the ſame forthwith to that Honourable Houſe; which was accordingly done.

The principal heads of the foregoing motion are, to ſolicit parliament to continue the embargo on the exportation of corn till after the next harveſt is compleatly got in; to grant a free importation to all kinds of foreign proviſion; to lower the bounty price of wheat conſiderably for the future, the preſent rate of 48 ſhillings being thought too high; and to ſtop not only the exportation of wheat in future, but the wheat diſtillery, whenever that grain ſhall be at a fixed price.

Nov. 28. We are told that Lord Townſhend is ſo greatly pleaſed with the people of Ireland, that he purpoſes ſtaying a much longer time in that kingdom than is cuſtomary for chief Governors.

A petition of appeal is preſented to an auguſt aſſembly in the great Douglaſs cauſe.

It is thought that a bounty will be granted to the importation of foreign grain before Chriſtmas.

Extract of a Letter from Warſaw, Oct. 30.

"A few days ago the Deputies of the Diſſidents of the United Confederacies had their public audience; in which the Sieur Przyſtanowſki felicitated the Prince Primate on his new dignity, and recommended to him at the ſame time the intereſts of the Diſſidents. The Primate anſwered him, "That the true attribute of the Chriſtian Religion being Charity, the exerciſe of which conſtitutes the duty of a Chriſtian, he ſhould practiſe it with the greater exactneſs towards his brethren; that he was obliged to extend it to all mankind; and that this charity required juſtice to be rendered to every one."

Some of the laſt letters from Germany adviſe, that his Pruſſian Majeſty employs much of his time with his general officers, and is going to introduce ſome more new manœuvres among his troops.

They write from Gibraltar, that the breaking up of the Daniſh Company at Algiers, and the departure of their Conſul, had induced the Dey to order all his corſairs in the Mediterranean, to cruize againſt the ſhips of that nation, which were to be deemed legal prizes.

Dec. 1. Laſt night about ſeven, the young Prince, fourth ſon of their Majeſties, was baptized at St. James's, by the Biſhop of London (the Archbiſhop of Canterbury being indiſpoſed) by the name of EDWARD. Their Serene Highneſſes the Hereditary Prince and Princeſs of Brunſwick, the reigning Prince of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, brother to her Majeſty, and her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Heſſe, were Sponſors, by their proxies.

Letters from Dublin adviſe, that the bill for limiting the duration of Parliaments in that kingdom to ſeven years, has paſſed the Houſe of Commons; and that on the 20th ult. the Speaker, attended by a great number of the Commons, waited on his Excellency Lord Townſhend with the ſaid Bill, in order to have it tranſmitted to England.

It is reported, that the prize of 10,000l. drawn yeſterday, is the ſole property of Mr. Cappadocia, a Jew Merchant of this city. It is ſaid, this is the ſecond 10,000l. prize he has gained in lotteries.

Private letters from Berlin ſay, that the King of Pruſſia is preparing to make a journey incog. through the ſeven united provinces; and that afterwards his Majeſty will have an interview with the Prince Stadtholder at Groningen.

Dec. 2. *When the Hon. Houſe of Commons waited on his Majeſty, with their Addreſs of Thanks, his Majeſty was pleaſed to give them the following moſt gracious anſwer.*

GENTLEMEN,

"*I return you my very ſincere thanks for your dutiful and loyal addreſs; the part you take in the late happy event in my family, compleats the ſatisfaction which you receive from it; and your affection to me appears equally manifeſt, from the ſhare you take in the melancholy incident which we all regret, and ſerves as a conſolation to me. I ſee with pleaſure the continuance of that zeal, and true public ſpirit, which I have long experienced in my faithful Commons, by your attention to the ſeveral objects recommended to your conſideration; and particularly, to the means of providing againſt the ſcarcity of corn, and for paying the public debt. You may depend upon my invariable attention to the happineſs and proſperity of my kingdom.*"

Dec. 3. Letters from Madrid mention, that the Jeſuits had propoſed the giving up entirely to the Spaniſh crown, the whole province of Paraguay, with the diſcovery of its gold, ſilver, and diamond mines, and even engaged to make the natives ſubſervient to that monarchy, on condition of obtaining of his Catholic Majeſty an aſylum in his dominions, or thoſe of the neighbouring ſtates, through his means.

They write from Rochfort, that two 30 gun frigates, and a bomb, had lately arrived there from Genoa, where four more of the ſame rate are building for the French ſervice.

Dec. 5. We are aſſured that his Majeſty has, out of his great and wonted goodneſs, ſignified his royal intention of augmenting his annual bounty of 1,000l. for the relief of the poor of the cities of London and Weſtminſter.

Letters from Amſterdam, dated Nov. 30, ſay, "We have received the melancholy news that the homeward-bound Eaſt-Indiaman, called the Elizabeth-Dorothea, Captain Will. Groeve, foundered in the night between the 27th and 28th inſt. off Petten, in North-Holland, and all the crew and paſſengers periſhed, except ſix perſons."

The Lord Hyde packet boat, Captain Goddard, is arrived at Falmouth.

Mr. Cappadocia, who had the 10,000l. prize in the preſent lottery, had only three tickets. The Broker, who bought the ticket, waited on him at his country houſe, near Stanmore, was very genteelly treated, and had a diamond ring, worth 200 guineas, given him as a preſent. Mr. Cappadocia, beſides a former prize of 10,000l. alſo bought a 10,000l. prize in a State Lottery, many years ago, for a correſpondent at Calais.

Letters from Copenhagen, dated Nov. 9, ſay, "The Queen, who was indiſpoſed on the 2d inſt. having been bled the next day, is quite recovered, and advances happily in her pregnancy."

Dec. 8. It is thought that the importation of ſalted proviſions will be admitted, duty free.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to grant to Sir George Macartney, Knt. Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, a ſalary of 1500l. per ann. for his equipage, and a further ſum of 5l. per week, for the better ſupporting his high dignity.

The citizens of Geneva ſeem not to depart in the leaſt from the firmneſs which they have hitherto maintained. In a paper lately ſigned by them, they perſiſt in all their claims and demands, reſolving to be buried under the ruins of their country, rather than ſubmit to conditions which they think repugnant to the ſpirit of their conſtitutional laws.

His Majeſty went yeſterday to the Houſe of Peers, attended by his Grace the Duke of Ancaſter, and the Earl of Coventry, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills, viz.

The bill to continue and amend an act to prohibit the exportation of grain, meal, malt, flour, bread, biſcuit, and ſtarch, for a limited time; and alſo the extracting of low wines and ſpirits from wheat, &c.

The Bill to continue ſeveral acts to allow the free importation of wheat, wheat-flour, barley, barley-meal, pulſe, oats, oatmeal, rye, and rye-meal, from any part of Europe, for a limited time; alſo rice from the colonies in North-America; and wheat, and wheat-flour from Africa.

Letters from Warſaw, of the 20th ult. ſay, "Prince de Repnin, the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, hath aſſured the Magiſtrates, that the Biſhops of Cracow and Kiow, and the other Noblemen lately arreſted here, and carried out of the kingdom, are not detained in priſon, but only guarded by a Ruſſian Officer; and that in other reſpects they are treated with all the reſpect due to their rank."

Some letters from Gibraltar mention a report prevailing there, that the Dey of Algeirs had declared war againſt the Danes.

They write from Liſbon, that ſeveral German Engineers have been engaged in the ſervice of Portugal, by order of his Excellency Count La Lippe.

Letters from Amſterdam mention, that upwards of 500,000l. value in money and jewels, private property, &c. have been loſt on board the Dutch homeward-bound Eaſt-Indiaman, lately wrecked in the North Sea.

Dec. 9. *It is ſaid that* 16000 *men will be employed in the ſea ſervice for the enſuing year, including* 4287 *marines.*

It is ſaid a ſtop will be put to the exportation of corn from North-America to France, Spain, Portugal, or the Mediterranean markets, except to Gibraltar or Minorca.

Yeſterday commiſſions were ſent from two capital houſes in the city, to import 30,000 *quarters of corn from Holland and Flanders.*

Dec. 10. Monday a meſſenger arrived at St. James's, from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who, it is ſaid, brought the Septennial Bill, lately paſſed both Houſes of Parliament in that kingdom, for his Majeſty's approbation.

It is thought that the land-tax will be continued 3s. in the pound for the ſervice of the enſuing year.

The Hague Gazette of the 23d ult. has the following article: -----"Divers public papers aſſerted ſome time ago, that the Jeſuits of the province of Quito in America, ſeconded by 16,000 negroes, had taken arms againſt the Spaniards. This news is abſolutely falſe, and we know, from good information, that perfect tranquility reigns there.

Some letters from Copenhagen mention, that it was expected orders would ſoon be given for ſome Daniſh ſhips of war to be fitted out for the ſecurity of his Majeſty's trading ſubjects in the Mediterranean.

Dec. 12. An arret of council was publiſhed on the 14th ult. at Paris, in which his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ordered the payment of the Canada paper money to the parties mentioned in a liſt annexed.

We hear from Windſor, that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland has ordered 500 l. to be diſtributed in the Chriſtmas week, among the indigent labouring poor of that town and neighbourhood.

In conſequence of the act for opening our ports to the importation of foreign corn, it is aſſured, that wheat will be reduced to 40 ſhillings a quarter before Chriſtmas.

The national debt of Ireland was on the 25th of laſt March, 581,964l. 3s. 4d.

Letters from France adviſe, that great alterations are going to be made in the ſyſtem of finances and commerce of that kingdom, and that frequent meetings of the Miniſtry are held upon that account.

Dec. 14. *Among the many alterations talked of as ſoon to take place, it is ſaid the hon. George Greenville will have one of the principal departments in the adminiſtration.*

Count de Chatelet, the new French ambaſſador, is a great encourager of the Engliſh manufactures, and, inſtead of bringing French carriages along with him, has ordered a handſome coach and chariot at a coach-maker's in Long Acre.

Dec. 15. On Saturday in the afternoon a Cabinet-council was held at the Queen's palace, and the ſame evening two meſſengers were ſent away to Dublin, one of whom was ordered to embark at Parkgate, and the other at Holyhead, with diſpatches for the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Yeſterday morning her Majeſty had divine ſervice performed at the Queen's palace, and afterwards appeared in the drawing-room at St. James's for the firſt time ſince her lying-in, when her Majeſty received the compliments of the Nobility, &c.

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, Nov. 20.

"Our laſt advices from Corſica, mention an approaching rupture between the Genoeſe and the Corſicans, on account of the former refuſing to vacate the places ſtipulated in the treaty of peace, made by the mediation of France; and not granting to the latter independency, and the liberty of governing themſelves: The Corſicans will not hearken to peace, unleſs theſe two points be granted; ſo that this affair cannot be decided, but by having recourſe to arms."

They write from Amſterdam, that Signior Petruccio, a Corſican agent, is now in that City, employed in negotiating a loan among the merchants of a large ſum of money, for General Paoli.

They write from Gibraltar, that the Sophia Magdalena, a Daniſh tranſport, was arrived there, laden with naval and ordnance ſtores, for the ſervice of the Corſicans.

The Dove, Harriſon, from Georgia, is arrived at Liverpool.

Dec. 17. We hear that a commiſſion is preparing to paſs the great ſeal, for appointing a new board of admiralty.

A letter from Warſaw, dated Nov. 25, ſays, "The ſenate of Dantzick hath lately publiſhed an ordinance, forbidding military ſtrangers to open rendezvous for enliſting in that City. The Sieur Benoit, miniſter plenipotentiary from Berlin to this court, having ſent complaints thereof to the King, obſerving that ſuch an inhibition is contrary to the tenor of the treaty of Wehlau, his Majeſty hath addreſſed a reſcript to the ſaid ſenate; who in their anſwer have declared, that this prohibition does not extend to Pruſſian recruiting officers.

We hear from Dublin, that a liſt of all the penſions, civil and military, on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, is going to be laid before the parliament of that kingdom.

They write from Genoa, that three regiments of infantry, under the command of General Matra, were preparing to embark for Corfica; and it was faid an attempt would be made to recover Capraia from the Malecontents.

Letters from Conftantinople adviſe, that a dangerous inſurrection has lately happened there. High diſputes began in the Divan, but on what ſubject is not poſitively mentioned; and the Janiſſaries and Mob immediately took part in the diſpute, and a great deal of blood was ſpilt on the occaſion, before it could be quelled. *Extract of a letter from Toulon, dated Dec.* 3.

"They are very buſy here about their marine; four ſeventy-gun ſhips, and five frigates, are almoſt ready to be launched, beſides ſeveral half galleys, which they ſay are to cruize againſt the piratical ſtates."

Dec. 19. It is expected there will be a loan of two millions at the rate of three per cent.

A noble Lord is juſt arrived from a neighbouring nation; but he is not expelled from the national council thereof, as has been reported.

It is ſaid that the army of Ireland is to have its full complement, which is 12,000 effective men.

They write from Baſtia, that ſeveral Iſlanders, who have for ſome time appeared well affected to the Republic of Genoa, have lately pulled off the maſk, and openly declared for the Corſicans.

We are told that Mr. Wilkes, during his late ſhort ſtay in England, ſold the copies of ſome new works of his own production for a very conſiderable ſum.

BOSTON, February 8.

Captain Pattin, in the Brigantine Neptune, arrived here a few days ago from Monto Chriſto, in 32 days paſſage, in whom came paſſenger Captain William Bett, who gives the following melancholy account, That on the 27th of June 1767, he ſailed from Senegal, on the Coaſt of Africa, in the Ship Good Intent, bound to the Iſland of Teneriffe, having on board the Chief Juſtice of Senegambia, Lieutenant George Cox, of the Artillery, Mr. Chriſtopher Mills, and ſeven ſlaves, who, with the ſhip's crew, made 22 ſouls in all.---That on the paſſage he met with bad weather, being in the turnado ſeaſon, was drove ſo far to the weſtward, that he could not reach the ſhore, the wind being on the eaſtern quarter, and blew ſo violent that he loſt half the water he had on board, which brought them to an allowance of a quart a man per day, from that to a pint, and ſo to half a pint, then to a ſingle glaſs, and finally were 9 days without a drop; in the mean time 11 of the people died, among which unhappy number was Lieut. Cox; thoſe who ſurvived, were ſo weak, that they could not move from their beds, and the veſſel drove as the wind and ſea carried her.---That on the 4th of September, being 200 leagues due weſt from the Canaries, a ſhip from Marſeilles, bound to St. Domingo, came up with him, and after ſtripping the veſſel of her ſails, and rigging, and other valuables, took them all on board (except two of the people which were then dying) and proceeded on her voyage, and after her arrival at St. Domingo they could not be releaſed from the ſhip, unleſs they paid the French Captain an extravagant demand for his loſs of time and trouble in taking them up, which took the little they had left. Capt. Bett proceeded from St. Domingo to Monto Chriſto, and took paſſage in Captain Pattin, and arrived here as mentioned above.---The Chief Juſtice took his paſſage for Marſeilles two days after he arrived at St. Domingo, in his way to England.

PHILADELPHIA, February 25.

Extract of a Letter from London, December 14, 1767.

"We are all very quiet here at preſent. The Parliament are going on with the uſual Buſineſs, with very little Interruption from the Oppoſition, which are by no Means united. George Grenville having, on the firſt Day of the Seſſion, and again a few Days afterwards, ineffectually tried to enflame the Houſe againſt North-America, by offering to their Peruſal a Paper in the Boſton Gazette, which he ſaid contained many treaſonable Expreſſions; and having likewiſe found that the Rockingham Party never meant to join with him, but had been making a Cat's Paw of him all this While, intends, for the preſent, to lye by, and wait ſome future Opportunity to embroil Matters, till he himſelf gets into Power again, the ſole Object, you know, of all Oppoſers: And this, I have Reaſon to believe, he will find a difficult Matter, as he is really as unpopular here, as he muſt be with you. In the mean time, however, a few Changes in the preſent Miniſtry will certainly take Place in a few Days. Lord Gower comes in, in the Room of Lord Shelburne; Mr. Rigby alſo, and ſome others of the Duke of Bedford's Friends, are to be taken in, which will render the preſent Sett more ſtrong and permanent, and enable them to go on with more Courage.

"Wilkes has been once more endeavouring to eſtabliſh himſelf here, and came over incog. ſome Weeks ago, to ſee if he could procure a Reverſe of his Outlawry, and even tried (miſtaken Folly!) to offer himſelf a Candidate for the City of London, againſt the next General Election. But having ſoon diſcovered his Miſtake, and juſtly dreading his private Creditors, he ſet out once more for France laſt Sunday Morning.

"Some of the Changes, I have heard juſt now, are to be as follows. Lord Sandwich, Secretary of State, in the Room of Lord Shelburne. Lord Gower, Lord Chamberlain. Mr. Rigby, Paymaſter.

"The Parliament have again reſumed the Conſideration of the Affairs of the Eaſt-India Company, which will terminate, it is very likely, in a Reſtriction of their Dividends to 10 per Cent. for ſome Time longer, till they have paid off great Part of their Debts, and made a ſuitable Compoſition with Government. Beſides this, nothing very material is likely to come before them this Seſſion, the Scarcity and Dearneſs of Proviſions only excepted. In this, it is moſt difficult to do any thing to Purpoſe. What the opening our Ports for every Sort of Eatables, Duty free, for a Year certain, and from all Quarters, will do, muſt ſoon be ſeen; for that will certainly take Place. This may poſſibly be of Uſe to our Brethren in America, as I ſuppoſe they can ſpare us a good Deal of Corn, and will come ſeaſonably enough, as a good Medium for Remittances; but whether it will have any great Effect with us, to cure the Evil complained of, I very much queſtion."

P. S. *December* 19. "Nothing hath occurred, ſince writing the above, worth Notice. The Changes mentioned have not taken Place; for what Reaſon is not certainly known. Some ſay, that Lord Chatham, who is either coming, or come to Town, objects to their turning out Lord Shelburne, and propoſes, once more, to take upon him the Guidance of the State."

The following is the Extract of a Letter, which came by Expreſs on Saturday laſt, from a Chief of the Indians, living at the Great Iſland, in the Weſt Branch of the Saſquehanna, in Anſwer to the Meſſage ſent them by Captain WILLIAM PATTERSON, publiſhed in No. 2041, of this Paper.

Loving Brother, *February* 17, 1768.

I RECEIVED your Speech by Gerſham Hicks, and have ſent one of my Relations to you with a String of Wampum, and the following Anſwer.

Loving Brother,

I am glad to hear from you.----I underſtand that you are very much grieved, and that the Tears run from your Eyes.----With both my Hands I now wipe away thoſe Tears; and, as I don't doubt but your Heart is diſturbed, I remove all the Sorrow from it, and make it eaſy as it was before. I will now ſit down, and ſmoke my Pipe.----I have taken faſt Hold of the Chain of Friendſhip; and when I give it a Pull, if I find my Brothers, the Engliſh, have let it go, it will then be time for me to let go too, and take Care of my Family.----There are four of my Relations murdered by Stump; and all I deſire is, that he may ſuffer for his wicked Action; I ſhall then think that your People have the ſame Goodneſs in their Hearts as formerly, and intend to keep it there. As it was the Evil Spirit who cauſed Stump to commit this bad Action, I blame none of my Brothers the Engliſh but him.

I deſire that the People on Juniata may ſit ſtill on their Places, and not put themſelves to any Hardſhips, by leaving their Habitations; whenever Danger is coming, they ſhall know it before it comes on them. I am

Your loving Brother,

To Captain William Patterſon. SHAWANA BEN.

Captain Richardſon, arrived at New-York, in 26 Days from the Bay of Honduras, left in the Bay (among others) the Captains Young, and Hawke, of Philadelphia.-----By him there is Advice, that Captain Berrien, in a Schooner, ſailed from thence the 16th of December laſt, bound to Philadelphia, but returned there in Diſtreſs, having met with a Gale of Wind.

Captain Hunter, arrived at the ſame Place, on the 30th ult. in Lat. 28:9, ſpoke with Captain Richardſon, in a Sloop from Antigua for this Port, who had been out 86 Days, was in great Diſtreſs, having loſt all his Sails, and his Proviſions expended.---Captain Hunter ſupplied him with as much Bread, Beef and Water, as he could ſpare, and would have given him ſome Sails, but the Wind blew ſo hard, he could not effect it.---On the 10th Inſtant, in Lat. 30:23, Long. 71, Captain Hunter ſpoke the Ship Catherine, Captain Corbit, from Liverpool for Virginia.

On the 12th Inſtant, five Men were apprehended at New-York, on board a ſmall Schooner, ſaid to belong to Rhode-Iſland Government, on Suſpicion of counterfeiting New-York Forty Shilling Bills, dated 1760, ſome of them being found in their Poſſeſſion:-----On ſearching the Veſſel, two Plates for North-Carolina Money, were found, with ſome Moulds and Stamps for Spaniſh Dollars and Piſtareens; alſo ſundry Implements fit for counterfeiting, and Receipts for ſmelting and varniſhing Metals. They were all committed to Goal, in order for Trial.

In No. 2040 of this Paper, under the York Head, was mentioned the Loſs of Captain Kipp's Schooner, and that he and ſome of the Crew were left on Member Rock; ſince which there is Advice, that a Gentleman Paſſenger went from Auguſtine to take them off, and on his Arrival at the Rock, found that Capt. Kipp died ſix Days after the Mate left him; but that the Woman, and others that were left with him, were alive, although in a miſerable Situation for 40 Days, ſome Part of the Time without Water.

ARRIVALS.

From Virginia. Captains Wray and Anderſon, in the Downs.

From Maryland. Captain Jordain, in London; and the Captains Wilkinſon and Webſter, at Dover.

From New-York. Captain Markham, at Portſmouth; and Captain Davis, at Dover.

From Boſton. Captain Scott, in London; and the Charming Polly, ----------, at Dover.

From New-England. Captain Forſyth, in London.

Deal, Nov. 20. Came down, The Lord Cambden, Johnſton.---28th, The Antigua Succeſs, M'Nabb.---30th, The John and Samuel, Grieg.---*Dec.* 12, The Neptune, Harbuckle; and *Dec.* 14, The Lord Baltimore, Mitchell, all for Virginia.

The Baltick Merchant, Captain Livingſton, for Maryland, was cleared out in London the 2d of December.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Colſton, J. Carr, from Briſtol. Brig James, J. Johnſton, St. Euſtatia. Sloop Delaware, M. Coffin, Nantucket. Schooner Charming Molly, D. Grey, from Virginia.

OUTWARDS. Brig Chance, J. Craig, Liſbon. Brig James, W. Carliſle, St. Croix. Ship Henry Dawkins, J. Appleton, and Brig Phœnix, J. Watt, Jamaica. Ship Elizabeth, C. M'Kenzie, Briſtol. Ship Molly, B. Alliſon, Antigua. Brig Hope, T. Batſon, Barbados.

CLEARED. Brig Carpenter, C. Jenkins, Montſerrat. Sloop Betſy, J. Monk, New-Providence. Ship Marquis of Granby, A. M'Ilvaine, and Ship Nancy, N. Cheevers, Londonderry. Ship Farmer, W. Ivory, Virginia. Brig Friendſhip, J. Wilſon, and Brig Charming Peggy, W. Marſhall, Antigua. Brig Nancy, J. Olſon, Barbados. Brig Prince of Wales, T. Maſon, South-Carolina. Brig Minerva, D. Gregory, and Brig Morning Star, T. Callender, St. Kitts. Brig Betty, J. M'Cay, Killala. Ship Nancy, S. Hanna, Belfaſt. Schooner Nancy, A. Mills, to North-Carolina.

TO be SOLD at public vendue, on Monday, the 9th day of May next, and the ſubſequent day or days, until the whole ſhall be ſold, at the town of Manheim, in Rapho townſhip, 9 miles from the borough of Lancaſter, all the eſtate of the ſubſcribers in the ſaid town, and adjacent lands, being two full equal third parts of and in all the yearly rent charges reſerved, and iſſuing out of the ſeveral lots of ground actually taken up by ſundry perſons, and by their indentures, under hand and ſeal, covenanted to be paid in Sterling, according to the common courſe of exchange, the amount of which rent charges, computed at the moderate exchange of 65 per cent. is, as appears by rent roll, 3801. Pennſylvania currency. And to the end that the owners and poſſeſſors of the reſpective lots, for and out of which all the ſaid rent charges are iſſuing and reſerved, may have an opportunity to free and exonerate their reſpective poſſeſſions of and from two third parts of the ſaid rents, all and every the ſaid two third parts ſhall, at the ſaid vendue, be ſold in ſeparate lots; provided the whole be not ſold before the ſaid day of ſale. Alſo two full equal third parts of all thoſe town lots that are not lett or taken up, but may be lett or taken up on the ſame terms as the other lots, in the ſaid town, that are already lett or taken up. Alſo ſeveral ſmall out-lots, of two or three acres, more or leſs, agreeable to their reſpective dimenſions, laid out in the plan of the ſaid town. And laſtly, 12 large out-lots, each of ten acres, agreeable to the ſaid plan, which plan will be produced at the time of ſale. Attendance will be given at the time and place aforeſaid, by CHARLES STEDMAN, ALEXANDER STEDMAN.

Tbc 8 W.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt Elizabeth Furnace, and Charming Forge Iron Works, are hereby requeſted to deliver copies of their reſpective accounts to WILLIAM ATLEE, Eſq; in Lancaſter, in order that they may be ſettled and adjuſted. As a final ſettlement will be made of all the company accounts of ſaid iron works in March next, it is abſolutely neceſſary every perſon's demand ſhould be made known to each partner. CHARLES STEDMAN, ALEXANDER STEDMAN.

Tbc 6 W.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Friday, the fourth Day of March next, at 5 o' Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Peter Paris, at the Corner of Race and Second-ſtreets, A certain Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate in the Northern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia, containing in Breadth, Eaſt and Weſt, 33 Feet, and in Length or Depth 141 Feet; bounded ſouthward by a certain 30 Feet Lane, and Land of Jacob Caſdorp and others. A certain other Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, containing in Breadth, Eaſt and Weſt, 33 Feet, and in Length or Depth 141 Feet; bounded ſouthward with the aforeſaid 30 Feet Lane, and Land of Joſeph Wills and others. A certain other Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, and on the North-weſt Side of Frankford Road; bounded by Ground of Peter Hillegas and others, containing 4 Acres. And likewiſe one fourth Part, and one third Part of ſuch fourth Part, the whole into four equal Parts to be divided, of, in and to a certain Piece of Land, ſituate as aforeſaid; bounded by the Road leading to Harper's Mill, and Ground of Peter Hillegas aforeſaid, and others. The whole late the Eſtate of Jacob Steinmetz and Wife, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

AN Engliſh ſervant lad's time, who has near ſix years to ſerve, fit for town or country buſineſs. Enquire of BENJAMIN RAWLE, next door to the Old Ferry-houſe, in Water-ſtreet. ¶

TO BE LETT,

A PLANTATION, at RICHMOND, commonly called POINT NO POINT. Enquire of HUGH ROBERTS. ¶

The MEMBERS of the *St. ANDREW's SOCIETY*

ARE deſired to meet, at the *Lodge*, in *Lodge-Alley*, on *Monday*, the 29th of *February*, at 6 o' Clock in the Evening.

WILLIAM MURRAY, *Secretary.*

STRAYED on the 15th inſtant, from Samuel Shoemaker's place, in Germantown, A bay gelding, about 14 hands 1 inch high, 8 or 9 years old, has a white blaze down his face, and ſome white feet, paces and trots well, and has been uſed to go in a chair; whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and brings him to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ SAMUEL SHOEMAKER.

To be SOLD, by public vendue, at the houſe of JOHN MITCHELL, near Cob's creek, on Saturday, the 12th day of March next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,

A CERTAIN ſmall tract of land, part of the eſtate of Peter Stille, deceaſed, ſituate in the townſhip of Kingſeſs, containing 16 acres and a quarter, or thereabouts, bounded by lands late of William Pocklington, and wife, Nathan Gibſon, John Towers, and on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Darby. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, and be further informed of the title, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in the city of Philadelphia.

§ EDWARD YORKE, Executor.

TO be SOLD, on the firſt day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at public vendue, on the premiſes, the plantation late JAMES CLARKE's, deceaſed, being pleaſantly ſituated on the river Delaware, in the townſhip of Briſtol, in the county of Bucks, a mile and a half from the borough of Briſtol, 18 miles from Philadelphia, and 1 from Burlington; on which is a good framed dwelling-houſe and kitchen, with a very good barn, and bearing orchard of good fruit; it contains about 100 acres of land, 12 or 14 of which is improved meadow, of the beſt ſort, and 30 acres more may be made, about 10 acres well wooded, and the reſt very good cleared land, fit for the plough. The whole may juſtly be called not only a pleaſant, but a valuable place. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, and depend on a ſure title from the heirs of James Clarke.

N. B. One half of the purchaſe money will be expected at ſigning a deed, the other payable in 12 months, without intereſt, giving ſecurity, if required. For further particulars, enquire of PAUL SAUNDERS, or JOSEPH WORRALL, in the city of Burlington. §

TO be SOLD by public vendue, on the 15th Day of March next, by the ſubſcriber, living in Leacock townſhip, Lancaſter county, a plantation or tract of patent land, containing 77 acres, and 28 perches, with the allowance, ſituated at the Forks of the Provincial and Gap Roads, 10 miles from Lancaſter; there is on ſaid plantation a good dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, and ſmith's ſhop, a well of good water near the houſe, a fine young orchard, and about 15 acres of grain in the ground; about one half of ſaid land is cleared, the reſt extraordinary fine young timber. The ſituation of ſaid place makes it very ſuitable for a tradeſman or ſhop-keeper. The vendue to begin at 12 o'clock, when due attendance, and reaſonable credit, will be given by

¶ ROBERT ANDERSON.

WHEREAS RICHARD BROWN, and others of the inhabitants of the county of Monmouth, did ſend in a petition to the Houſe of Aſſembly, at a ſeſſions held in Burlington, June 1767, reſpecting the duty of maintaining a bridge over Croſwick Creek, in the county aforeſaid. Ordered by the ſaid houſe, that Richard Brown have leave to bring in a bill for his relief in the premiſes, at the next ſeſſion, if no reaſonable objection appear againſt the ſame, of which I do hereby give public notice, by order of the ſaid houſe.

¶ RICHARD BROWN.

ON Tueſday, the Firſt of March next, at Six o'Clock in the Evening, will be ſold by public Sale, at the London Coffee-Houſe, a GROUNDRENT of Five Pounds per Annum; the Lot is ſituated on the South Side of Market-ſtreet, four Lots above the Priſon, and has a large Brick Houſe built thereon, now in the Occupation of James Hendricks. The Title indiſputable. §

THE Managers of the Earl Townſhip Church and School LOTTERY, hereby give Notice, that the ſaid Lottery will certainly begin drawing on the 10th Day of March next, without any further Delay; and therefore thoſe who have any Tickets unſold, are deſired to return them to the Managers, ſo as to be in their Hands before the 10th of March, otherwiſe they will be deemed to be ſold. A few Tickets are yet to be diſpoſed of by the Managers, at their reſpective Dwellings mentioned in the Scheme, and by HENRY MILLER, Printer, in Philadelphia; thoſe who incline to become Adventurers, are deſired to be ſpeedy in their Application.---The Lottery will be drawn near the Church, in the aboveſaid Townſhip.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, at the head of Buſh River, in Baltimore county, Maryland, on the 26th day of December laſt, a Dutch ſervant man, named GASPER BREEmer, a ſtout able fellow, about 6 feet high; he had on when he went away, a claret coloured broad cloth coat, the reſt of his dreſs not known, he came into America, in Captain Thompſon, in the year 1764, to Baltimore town, and brought in with him three children; one he put out in Baltimore town, and the other two in York county, Pennſylvania, where it is believed he has gone amongſt his countrymen. Any perſon that will ſecure the ſaid ſervant, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS reward, and if brought back, reaſonable charges, paid by § AQUILA HALL.

STOLEN,

FROM the ſubſcriber, living on Wiſſahickon Road, near the Robin Hood tavern, about 4 miles from Philadelphia, on Monday laſt, by an Engliſh woman, this country born, named AMY SMITH, a black ſattin bonnet, with whalebone all round, a new red Barcelona handkerchief, one end of which is not hemmed, a new white holland apron, a pair of black ſilk mittens, a black ſattin boy's chapler-cap, and an old ſhirt ſleeve, full of all ſorts of new patches, a quarter yard of cambrick, and ſome paper money; beſides ſome ſilver, which was not in the ſleeve, and a new tow apron. Said woman is fair and freſh coloured, wears a black ribbon round her neck, and her hair tied behind with it, a linſey ſtriped petticoat, and a ſtriped linſey ſhort gown, the ſtripes of the gown a good deal bluer than the petticoat, a check apron, and white handkerchief; ſhe has ſundry pair of ſtockings with her, one old pair of blue worſted, and others of thread, an old black bonnet, and black gloves; ſhe has with her a little boy of her's, about 18 months of age, named Billy Nimblock; and carries a ſmall bundle in her hand. Whoever takes up ſaid woman, and brings her to Jacob Rau, tavern-keeper in Second-ſtreet, ſhall have TWENTY-FIVE SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ ANTHONY WHEELER.

ALL perſons that are indebted to Huling and Paine, late of Reading, ſhopkeepers, by bond, note or book debt, are requeſted to make immediate payment to JOHN CURRIE, attorney at law, of the ſame place, who is impowered to collect the ſaid debts. Thoſe who neglect to pay after this notice, will be ſued without reſpect of perſons. ‡

To be sold, at public Vendue, on Wednesday, the 16th Day of March next, between the Hours of Twelve and Two o'Clock, at the House of ANTHONY SIDDON, in Newtown, Bucks County, the three following Lots of LAND, being Parts of the real Estate of JEREMIAH LANGHORNE, late of the said County, Esq; deceased, to wit.

FIRST, a Plantation, of about 160 Acres, in the Township of Warwick, in the said County, being the Place where Black Joe lately lived and died; the Land is good, a Quantity of Meadow on the same, and more may be made.

Secondly, A Tract of about 150 Acres, in the Township of Nockamixon, adjoining to Lands of Barker and Thatcher; it is very well timbered, and but little of it cleared; and it is supposed there is a Lead Mine upon it.

Thirdly, A Tract of about 70 Acres, at the Mouth of Gallows Run, in the said County; this Tract is mostly low Land, and lies very convenient to be watered by Gallows Run, being between the Hills and the River Delaware,

These Tracts are to be struck off to the highest Bidder by the Acre, and shall be surveyed at the Charge of the Sellers; the Buyer paying One Third of the Purchase-money in two Months, and mortgaging the Premises for the Remainder, with Bond, shall have a good Title made by LAWRENCE GROWDON, and LANGHORNE BILES, Executors and residuary Legatees of the last Will of the said Jeremiah Langhorne, Esq; deceased. †

LONDON best single refined SUGAR,
And a few small boxes of GLAZED PIPES,
To be SOLD by
THOMAS WEST,
In Market-street, near the London Coffee House.

MADE his escape, from the constable of East-Nantmell, in Chester county, on the 16th day of April last, a certain Benjamin Evans, a tall well set man, supposed to be upwards of 30 years of age, this country born, of Welch descent, is a blacksmith by trade, has a large scar on his face, lisps in his speech. Whoever takes him up, and secures him in Chester goal, or brings him to the subscriber, living in Nantmell, aforesaid, shall receive FOUR POUNDS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by
† JOHN WILLIAMS, Constable.

JOHN HANNA,
Living at the Corner of Second and Chestnut-streets,

MAKES and sells all Sorts of BRUSHES, in the neatest and best Manner, by Wholesale and Retail, as low, if not lower than the Dutch who carry them about the Streets, or any that are sold in the Market. I warrant my Brushes so far, that if any of my Bristles should come out in any reasonable Time, with fair Usage, I will give a new one for nothing. As I am a new Beginner, I shall be obliged to any that will please to favour me with their Custom. I need not mention my Sorts, for I have of all Kinds; likewise extraordinary good BLACK-BALL, and POMATUM. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY Irish Servant LAD's Time, who has four Years to serve, and is fit for Town or Country Business. Enquire of JAMES WHITEHEAD, at the Workhouse, in Philadelphia. ❋

THOMAS WEST,

On the south side of Market-street, between the London Coffee-house and Lætitia Court, intending to decline the retailing of dry goods, will sell his stock on hand, either wholesale or retail, very low for cash, consisting of

A VARIETY of broadcloths, bearskins, coatings, narrow and 6-qr. naps, blankets and rugs, red and scarlet flannel, red bays and coating, spotted swanskins, mens, womens and childrens worsted and yarn hose, thread and cotton ditto, mens cloth colour, white, and black silk hose, worsted and silk mittens, mens green and cloth colour velvet caps, silk ditto, scarlet and striped single and double worsted ditto, worsted breeches patterns, silk ditto, shags, cotton velvets, velverets, at 7s. and 7s. and 6d. a yard, striped lutestrings and tobines, mantuas, ducapes, sattins, yellow silk damasks, persians, white sarsnet, figured sattins, modes and sarsnets, womens black velvet, dark and light ground cottons and callicoes, dark and light ground chints, 3-qr. 7-8ths and yard wide Irish linens, Irish and Russia sheeting, gulix holland, yard and 7-8ths wide superfine, midling and low priced cambricks and lawns, long lawns, damask table cloths, hempen and flaxen ozenbrigs, checks of all breadths, both housewife and Manchester, striped linens and cottons white and brown roles and hessians, damascus and soosees, flowered and striped demities, 9 and 10 qr. Flanders bed ticks, 3-qr. and 7-8ths striped tickens, fustians, thicksetts, Indianets, Scotch and Manchester handkerchiefs, silk handkerchiefs and cravats, Russia diapers, plain Russia towelling, dorsettees, mecklenburghs, plain and striped camblets, russel quilted petticoats, clogs and goloshoes, callimancoes, russels, durants, tammies, shalloons, rattinets, double and single worsted damasks, bombazeens and crapes, best London pound pins, packets of best and common ditto, needles, Scotch threads, tapes, bobbin, gartering, quality binding, ribbons, silk laces, plain, striped and flowered gauze, silk hats and cloaks, ivory, japan, and bone stick fans, minionet and blond lace, gimp, snail and garland tippets and muffs, velvet masks, ivory and horn combs, cases of ivory and ebony knives and forks, ivory and ebony ditto, without cases, best stag handle ditto, buck and bone ditto, Barlow penknives, best razor metal and common scissars, stone shoe and knee buckles, ettwee cases silver mounted, stone sleeve buttons, painted hearth and clothes brushes, buckle and plate ditto, &c. &c. with many articles, not here inserted. Tbetf

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FOUR POUNDS Reward.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 10th Day of February, was stolen from the Subscriber, living in Reading, Berks County, Pennsylvania, a SILVER WATCH, the Maker's Name JAMES WHITE, at the End of White, there is scratched with a Pin the Word HEAD; and on the Inside Case there is also scratched J. W. which, on close Inspection, may be readily observed. The said Watch was out of Repair, without a Chrystal, and had no Silk within; had a Steel Chain, and Seal with two Impressions. Whoever secures the same, so that the Subscriber may get it again, shall receive a Reward of Forty Shillings, and for the Thief, if brought to Conviction, Forty Shillings more, from the Subscriber. All Watchmakers are earnestly requested to stop the same, if brought to them to be repaired. ¶ JAMES WHITEHEAD, junior.

Carlisle goal, Cumberland county, Feb, 4, 1768.

NOW in said goal, on suspicion of being runaways, the following persons, viz. William Hartsworth, who says he belongs to William Coal, senior, of Baltimore county, at Western Run, Maryland; also John M'Kissock, or M'Castlen, supposed to belong to Mr. Chase, an attorney in Annapolis, he is a bluff faced young fellow, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, black hair, and pretty thick built. William Pettison, a taylor, a little young faced fellow, with long straight brown hair, says he is a free man, and served his time with James Fulton, taylor in Lancaster town; their masters, if they have any, are desired to come forthwith, and take them away, otherwise they will be sold for their fees and expences, in 5 weeks after the date hereof, by § HENRY CUNNINGHAM, Goaler.

JUNIPER,

Is now in excellent order, and will cover mares, at JACOB HILTZHEIMER's in Seventh-street, near Market-street, at FIVE POUNDS a mare, the season, or Fifty Shillings a single leap, and Five Shillings the groom.

HE is a fine bay HORSE, of size, strength and beauty, very healthy, and free from any blemish whatsoever, was got by Babram, son of Lord Godolphin's late Arabian; Aurora his dam, which won the 4 years old plate at Burford, from the famous Gustavus, and seven others, at four heats, by the Stamford Turk; his grandam by a son of Fox, which was own brother to the famous Gelding called Conqueror; his great grandam, by the flying Childers, his great great grandam, which was also the dam of the noted horses, Old Crab, Black Legs, Snip &c. by Basto, his great great great grandam, which was also the dam of Old Partner, and own sister to Mixbury, by the Curwin bay Barb, his great great great great grandam, by the Curwin Spot, his great great great great great grandam, by the white legged Lowther Barb, his great great great great great great grandam, was the famous Vintner mare.

JUNIPER, after winning 15 plates in different parts of England, from the best horses in the kingdom, started for the Jockey Club plate on the 1st of May, 1760, and won it, beating Mr. PANTON's famous horse Feather, and Lord ROCKINGHAM's Remus. It can therefore not be disputed, that Juniper from his blood and performances, is the best horse ever imported into America.

N. B. JUNIPER was sold for 1000l. Virginia currency, by Col. Syme, who imported him.----Likewise to cover at the same place, the fine horse called PEACOCK, bred in New-England, at Forty Shillings a mare, the season, or Twenty Shillings a single leap, and Three Shillings to the groom. He is a horse of size and beauty, and more likely to get good saddle horses, than any other stallion in the province.

The money for both horses to be paid at the time of covering, or before the mares are taken away.----Good grass for mares at a reasonable rate.

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living in Lampeter Township, Lancaster County, an Irish Servant Man, about five Feet nine or ten Inches high, a Blacksmith by Trade, and pretends a little to white Work, of a darkish Complexion, pale Face, and somewhat pitted with the Small-pox, fond of Liquor, pretty much out-mouthed, high Forehead, and bends out his Knees when he walks; his Name is James Foran, but as he is a pretty good Scholar, it is thought he has changed his Name, forged a Pass, and affixed to it the Name of William Hamilton, Esq; he run away last April, and was seen about two Months ago, travelling from Bucks County towards Philadelphia, having on a light coloured Coat, Leather Breeches, and a new Apron. Whoever takes up said Servant, and secures him in any Goal, in this or the neighbouring Provinces, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by PETER KLINE. †

STRAYED or stolen, last October, out of Allan Gillaspie's Pasture, at Christiana Bridge, a likely BAY HORSE, about 13 Hands high, one of his fore Feet white, and one of his hind Hoofs split up to the Hair; he paces, trots and gallops well, and carries his Head high. Whoever takes up said Horse, and delivers him to said Allan Gillaspie, or to the Owner, at French Town, shall have Two Dollars Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by THOMAS FRISBY HENDERSON. ¶

N.B. He was tied Head and Foot with a Rope, and it is like he might get it loose from his Foot, and has it about his Neck.

TO be sold by public Vendue, on the 19th Day of March next, a valuable PLANTATION, containing 105 Acres of good Land, one Half cleared, the rest well timbered, a large Stone Dwelling-house, and other Outhouses thereon; it is commodiously situated in the Township of Nether Providence, in Chester County, on the great Road leading from Brandywine to Philadelphia, and another Road leading from the Great Valley to Chester, within 14 Miles of Philadelphia, five from Chester, and within three Miles of three or four Merchant and Saw-Mills; being the Estate of Moses Vernon, deceased, late of the Township aforesaid, and to be sold by FREDERICK ENGLE, and NATHAN VERNON, Executors. ¶

N. B. There will be Time allowed for the Payment of the Purchase Money, and to be entered on immediately.

Lancaster, January 8, 1768.

THE good effects of the late advertisement in this gazette, induce the directors of the JULIANA LIBRARY COMPANY in Lancaster, again, in this public manner, to request those who still remain in arrears, to make immediate payment. They are certain that many of the members who did not attend at their last meeting, to make their payment, were prevented from so doing, by the severity of the season at that time, and their distant residence from Lancaster. The directors therefore, that such members as are still in arrears may have no cause of complaint against them, have agreed to allow them further time, to the 20th of March next, to pay off their arrears, which they are desired to do before that time, otherwise they will then be deemed as having forfeited their shares in the Company's effects; and their shares will be disposed of, agreeable to the laws of the Company. WILLIAM ATLEE, Secretary. tbc 8 w.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing about 264 Acres, situate in the County of Northampton, about 10 Miles above Easton, near the West Branch of the River Delaware. For Terms of Sale apply to JAMES LOGAN, or to NICHOLAS WALN.

N. B. If not disposed of before the First Day of March Court, at Easton, it will then and there be sold by public Vendue. ‡

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 29th day of February, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Henry Rinker, at the sign of the Lamb, at the upper end of Germantown, two lots of ground, situate in Germantown township, on one of which is erected a good stone house; the two lots containing in the whole 14 acres and an half; bounded by lands of Thomas Garret, Matthew Adam Hogerwood, and Thomas Carvell; late the property of Conrad Weidner and wife, and to be sold by
JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

To be sold by public vendue, at the London Coffee-house, on Thursday evening, the 25th day of this present month,

A Water lot of ground, with a large framed shed thereon erected, situate northward of Race-street, 33 feet front on Water-street, and continuing the same breadth into the river Delaware, bounded northward by Walter Goodman's lot, and southward by Parrock's lot, late in the tenure of William Williams, boat-builder, subject to the proprietors thirds. On said lot is reserved, for the conveniency of the opposite bank houses, the privilege of an alley, and the use of a privy-house, on the wharff, being part of the estate of William Leech, deceased, and sold by virtue of his last will, by PLUNKET FLEESON, and EPHRAIM BONHAM, executors.

All persons who have accounts open with said estate, and unsettled with the executors, may expect to be sued for the same, as they appear in the books (as some alledge they have accounts against said estate, but neglect to render them) as well as those who are otherwise indebted. ¶

Bucks County, February 12, 1768.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the 29th day of February, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of the Widow Kelly, in Hill Town township, John Jones's right of 30 acres of land, bounded by lands of Erasmus Kelly, and Edward Jones, and others, with a good house thereon, and some meadow ground cleared, and a young bearing orchard; taken in execution, and to be sold by me § WILLIAM BUCKMAN, Sheriff,

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Bucks County, February 12, 1767.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the 2d day of March, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of John Tinbrook, inn-holder in Tinicum township, a tract of land, containing 109 acres, be the same more or less, bounded by lands of John Tinbrook, and others, with a log house thereon, some land cleared; late the property of John Storm, taken in execution, and to be sold by me ¶ WILLIAM BUCKMAN, Sheriff.

Bucks County, February 12, 1768.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the 2d day of March, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of John Tinbrook, inn-holder in Tinicum township, a tract of land, containing 190 acres be the same more or less, bounded by lands of William Logan, and Durham tract, with two log houses and a grist-mill thereon, some land cleared; late the property of Andrew Sickafous, and Christopher Sickafous, taken in execution, and to be sold by me § WILLIAM BUCKMAN, Sheriff.

Bucks County, January 26, 1768.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on the first day of March next, at the dwelling house of John Tenbrook, in the township of Tinicum, in the county of Bucks, will be exposed to public sale, the following tracts of land, late the property of Richard Stevens, viz. 416 acres of extraordinary good land, adjoining the river Delaware, now in possession of said Tenbrook; 112 acres in possession of Abraham Bennet; and also 1541 acres of unimproved land, divided into several parcels; all situate in the township of Tinicum aforesaid. Together with all the rights of said Stevens, of, in and to other lands in the said county of Bucks. Likewise a servant man's time; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM BUCKMAN, Sheriff. §

On the first day of March next, at 10 o' clock in the morning, will begin the sale, by public vendue, at Cunningham's tavern, in Allen-town, New-Jersey, the following HOUSES, LOTS, TRACTS of LAND, and PLANTATIONS, late the estate of THOMAS LAWRIE, viz.

A LOT in Allen-town, containing about fifteen acres, on which are a large commodious well-finished dwelling-house, with a kitchen and store, having extraordinary good cellars under them, a garden adjoining, with a variety of roots and flowers, and a young apple orchard of the best grafted fruit.

One other good dwelling-house, pork and grain store.

A plantation and tract of land, now in the tenure of John Huggins, within one mile of Allen-town, in the township of Upper Freehold, containing about 200 acres, a considerable part of which is improved low and upland meadow, with a good dwelling-house, barn, orchard, and a spring of excellent water within a few yards of the door. This place is well watered, and esteemed a very good farm.

A plantation and tract of land, in Upper Freehold township aforesaid, near Allen-town, containing 100 acres, or thereabouts, about 12 acres whereof is very good improved meadow, part of the remainder cleared, and is good wheat and corn land.

A tract of land, called SPRING-GARDEN, in New Windsor township, within two miles of Allen-town, containing 102 acres, with a small dwelling-house, and young apple orchard; a few acres of this land is cleared, and the remainder remarkably well timbered and watered.

A lot, containing 6 acres cedar swamp, on Davenport Brook, in Monmouth county,

One ditto, containing seven acres ditto, purchased of the executors of Jonathan Thomas.

One ditto, containing 12 acres, in company with William Lawrie, on Union and Wrangle Brooks, in Monmouth county.

One ditto, containing 12 acres of pine land, in said county, on a stream of water, suitable for erecting a saw-mill, and near the mill formerly Jonathan Thomas's.

Four acres of pine land, on a bank, called MAWAY PAQUA.

A tract, containing 400 acres of good land, on Otter Creek, near Crown Point.

A right for one third of 500 acres of pine land (part of which is taken up) and saw-mill erected on the same, at Wading-river, in Burlington county.

A right to 50 acres of good land, to be taken up in the Eastern Division of New-Jersey.

A right to 30 acres of ditto,----------ditto,----------ditto.

A small Proprietary right in the Western Division of ditto.

A store-house and landing, on Croswick's Creek, in the township of Nottingham, and county of Burlington.

The conditions of purchase will be made known, on the day of sale. For further particulars, enquire of SAMUEL ALLINSON, Attorney at Law, in Burlington, or JAMES and DRINKER, Merchants, in Philadelphia.

To be SOLD by the subscribers, living on the premises, by way of public vendue, on the 2d day of March next,

A Plantation or tract of land, situate in Buckingham township, Bucks county, containing 244 acres of good land, about 130 acres whereof is cleared, the remainder is well timbered, the cleared land is chiefly fresh, and in good repair, and about 10 acres of good meadow cleared, and more may be made, there are two houses, a barn, and spring house, and other convenient buildings, with 3 bearing orchards; the said plantation is convenient to different places of worship, but a small distance from sundry mills, and about 24 miles from Philadelphia. Any person inclining to purchase, may hear the conditions of payment at the time of sale, which will begin at 12 o'clock on said day. EDWARD HICKS, KIMBLE HICKS. †

TO be SOLD, by Way of public Vendue, on the First Day of March next, on the Premises, two valuable Plantations, or Tracts of Land, containing about 200 Acres each, situate and lying in East Fallowfield Township, Chester County, about 100 Acres cleared on each Place, a large Quantity of Meadow on each Place, with good Timothy and Clover Grass, and more may be made, under good Fence, the other Part well timbered, and the whole well watered, with a good Dwelling-house, Barn, and other Office Houses on each Place. The said Plantations join within a few Rods of the main Road, leading from Lancaster to Philadelphia, two Miles from a Presbyterian Meeting-house, two Miles from a Quaker-meeting, and one Mile from a Merchant Mill; the Lands lie in a healthful Situation, and a good Neighbourhood, with two good Orchards on one Place, and a large one on the other, joining with Lands of Thomas Hart, Thomas Coates, William M'Ilvaine, and others; late the Estate of Samuel Filson, deceased, and to be sold by
ROBERT FILSON, Administrator.
N. B. The Title is indisputable. *

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